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"BIG" POLITICAL HAPPENINGS IN RAISINA.

Party "Chiefs" Confer With Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

ROPING IN COMMUNALISTS.

Assembly Back-Benchers Busy To "Capture" Seats.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

Though the Assembly session today was short the day witnessed political activity in three directions, namely, Assembly deadlock, proposed All-Party Conference and, thirdly, proposal to organize a minority party in the country with an electoral programme.

Soon after the Assembly rose, Mr. Patel called Party leaders for a further conference. In the afternoon he again met Mr. Jinnah and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

It is understood that three clear issues arise out of the controversy; firstly, whether Mr. Patel has exceeded his legal powers in passing orders on the Watch and Ward Committee report; secondly, whether the Assembly galleries are a place of "public resort"; thirdly, even if they are, whether Government can post police in the galleries in disregard of the President's wishes on the subject.

AS APART AS EVER.

It seems that on all the three issues the view point of the President and the Government hitherto remained fundamentally different. Therefore, the mere question whether plain clothes policemen in the Assembly galleries should be one or three is considered to be a matter of minor detail. The Party leaders do not, however, consider the conflict to be beyond repair and peace efforts, therefore, continue vigorously.

An independent legal opinion declares that the fact that Police Act was passed in 1866 when Assembly constitution could not be conceived should enable a liberal view being taken on the legal aspect of the case, provided both the sides are willing to give and take To-day the situation seems to be more hopeful for a solution.

MOVE FOR ALL PARTY CONFERENCE.

As regards All Party Conference Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru held preliminary conversation with Mr Jinnah on the one hand and Mr Jayakar on the other, to explain the purpose and the nature of a satisfactory response from all quarters except the Hindu Mahasabha. He meets nine Muslim leaders to-morrow including Mr. Jinnah, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan and Sir Abul Qayum. Thereafter he meets Hindu Mahasabha leaders, including Dr. Moonje Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar.

ROPING IN THE COMMUNALISTS.

It seems that the concensus of opinion of those who responded to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's proposal is to make it a rallying centre for political forces wanting Dominion Status and, secondly, to try communal settlement by roping into the Conference all elements including Hindus, Muslims, Europeans, Sikhs, non-Brahmins, depressed classes, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, Parsees and others.

NON-DESCRIPT CREW.

The third development this evening was a private conference attended by Col. Crawford (European), Col. Gidney (Anglo-Indian), Rev. Chatterjee (Indian Christian) Mr. M. C. Rajah (Depressed Classes) Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah (Muslims) when the desirability of forming a minority communities party was discussed. It is understood that they favoured organising a consultative Conference in March next in Delhi to discuss the matter elaborately with a view to organising a minority communities party on a political basis, including programme to run candidates for the Council and Assembly elections.—A. P.

INDIAN GOVT & PRESIDENT PATEL.

—:o:—

"Observer" Correspondent's "Discovery"!

LONDON, Jan. 28.

That the Government of India are determined to get rid of President Patel is the very significant assertion made by the Delhi correspondent of the "Observer."

It examines at length the situation created by the clash between President Patel and the Government over the closure of galleries. The "Free Press of India", however, learns in this connection that the Labour Government are not likely to approve of any such summary procedure in regard to President Patel, especially at a time, when the rejection by the Congress of the Round Table Conference has created a serious situation.—Free Press Beam Service.

SPECIAL POLICE FOR PUNJAB.

—:o:—

Tax-payer To Bear The Burden Of Cost.

NEARLY RS. 1 LAKH.

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

The Punjab Legislative Council's Finance Committee by a majority accepted the Government proposals to continue to employ till 30th July next at a cost of Rs. 96,000 the special Police force which has recruited last year for the Congress Session and for which the Council had sanctioned over a lakh of rupees.

Apprehension of breach of peace consequent upon passage by the Congress of the resolution regarding civil disobedience and nonpayment of taxes was given as reason for an enhancement of the life of this force.—A. P.

POLICE RAID IN POONA.

—:o:—

All For A Manifesto!

POONA, Jan. 29.

Mr. Condon, District Superintendent of Police, accompanied by his staff raided the room occupied by Mr. Bal, the local correspondent of "Nawa Kal," and carried on a search for the manifesto of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, yesterday.

Only one copy of the manifesto is reported to have been traced to Mr. Bal who is said to have told the police that he saw it lying on the Shivaji Mandir grounds and he picked it up.—A. P.

TWO STUDENTS ARRESTED

—:o:—

For Asking Shopkeepers To Do Their Duty.

CUTTACK, Jan. 29.

Two students of the Cuttack Muslim Seminary were it is reported, arrested while asking a village shop-keeper to observe independ-

REPRESSION AT BANDABILA.

—:o:—

Leader Served With Notice.

JESSORE, Jan. 29.

Notice under Section 144 was served on Sjt. Ramanath Roychowdhuri, the present leader of the Bandabila Satyagraha who come to interview his comrades in jail.—Free Press.

Police Raid Delhi Shops.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The Police raided this afternoon a number of shops here including the Balidan Bookshop and seized copies of a proscribed book entitled "Kakori Martyrs."—Free Press.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN MYSORE.

—:o:—

Two Leaders Prosecuted.

TUMKUR (Mysore), Jan. 29.

For hoisting National Flag in alleged disobedience of the District Magistrate's orders on the Independence Day, Mr. Rangiengar, President, Tumkur Municipality and Mr. Subramaniyam, Advocate, Tumkur, have been prosecuted by the Tumkur Police. The case has been posted for February 23.—Free Press.

ence day.—Free Press.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN AINAPUR.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

AINAPUR, Jan. 28.

The National Independence Day was celebrate at Ainapur (Dist. Belgaum) with great enthusiasm. The National Flag was unfurled by Mr. D. A. Bogar, a local pleader. Congress volunteers went round the village singing national songs. In the evening a huge meeting was held under the Presidency of Mr. Bogar where resolutions of the Congress Working Committee were read and passed.

PLANNING WORLD REVOLUTION!

—:o:—

"RED" NEWS FROM RIGA.

Exploiting Indian Unemployed.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Riga.—A resolution urging the speeding up of revolution abroad has been passed by the Central Council of the "Red" Trade Union. The motion declares that the time has come to carry out a great offensive, exploiting unemployed as the most valuable revolutionary medium, and that a new International Fund must immediately be established for financing strikes and revolutionary outbreaks, particularly in Australia, India, South Africa, Philippines, Cuba and Peru.—Reuter.

PRIZE FLIGHT TO INDIA.

—:o:—

Mohan Singh At Marseilles.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Marseilles.—Mohan Singh has arrived here from Lyons.—Reuter.

Marseilles.—Mohansingh left for Spezia at 12/45 p.m.—Reuter.

—:o:—

Arrives At Lyons.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Lyons.—Manmohan Singh arrived here this afternoon from Dijon —Reuter.

IRAQ CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Increases Affect British And Indian Exports.

LONDON, Jan. 28

Baghdad.—Substantial increases in the Iraq customs tariff affect tobacco, beer, spirits, groceries, silk, and artificial silk. The bulk of Iraq imports come from Britain and India.—Reuter.

"DIRECT ACTION" THREAT ON G. I. P.

—:o:—

Workers Support Union Decision.

MEETINGS ON THE LINE.

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 29.

About 15,000 workers met this evening under the presidency of Mr. D. L. Pathak and decided to strike work for a day on February 4. Speeches supporting the move for "direct action" were made by Bhai Abdul Razak and others. The response was unanimous and enthusiastic.

SHELARWADI RAILWAYMEN.

—:o:—

Support Strike Decision.

(From A Correspondent.)

SHELARWADI, Jan. 29.

A mass meeting of the engineering, traffic, interlocking railwaymen unanimously voted for strike on February 4 as a protest to the Agent's refusal to reasonable demands. Several resolutions were passed approving of the action of the Union leaders in calling for the strike as a last resort.

DON'T SUPPLY "BLACKLEG" LABOUR.

—:o:—

Mr. Giri's Appeal To M. S. M. & B. N. Railways.

MYSORE, Jan. 29.

Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the M. & S. M. and B. N. Railway Labour Unions has to-day addressed the Agents of both the Railways requesting them not to supply strike-breakers from among their workmen to the G. I. P. Railway, during the threatened strike on that line, and to appreciate the feelings of workers towards workers and thus prevent avoidable trouble, especially at joint stations.

Mr. Giri has also wired to the Agent, M. S. M. Railway inviting immediate attention regarding present situation at Hubli Workshops and requesting him to tackle the matter before it develops any further.—Free Press.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND G. I. P. STRIKE.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

Col. Gidney, M.L.A., has wired to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, assuring him of the loyal co-operation of the Anglo-Indian staff in the event of a strike.—A. P.

Meeting At Khandwa.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, Jan. 28.

A meeting of the G. I. P. Railway staff at Khandwa was held yesterday evening, in the grounds of the Railway Institute, under the Presidentship of Mr. S. M. Agarker, of the Karmaveer.

Mr. Satha, a member of the Railwaymen's Union, told the audience that the Union's meeting at Manmad had fully considered the reply of the Agent with regard to their demands and had decided to go on strike on the 4th of February.

Meeting At Nagpur.

NAGPUR, Jan. 29.

A largely attended meeting of the Nagpur Railway workers was held here yesterday, Mr. R. S. Ruiker, presiding.

Mr. Ruiker explained that the Agent's reply was unsatisfactory and vague. The Agent's threat of prosecution will have no effect on the Railway workers. The Manmad Conference, he said, rightly decided to resort to strike. He then exhorted the workers to observe complete non-violence and assured that their victory was certain.

Resolutions congratulating Sjt. Subhas Bose, condemning Government action and resolving to strike work on the 4th of February were unanimously passed.—Free Press.

SPANISH DICTATOR'S SUDDEN RESIGNATION.

His Rival General Succeeds Him As Prime Minister.

STUDENT PROTEST.

'We Don't Want Any More Generals.'

LONDON, Jan. 28

Madrid.—General Primo de Rivera has resigned. General Berenguer, Master of the King's Household, is forming a new Cabinet.

The announcement was made at the conclusion of a day of extraodinary activity, comings and goings of political personages, conferences and audiences centering around the King and General De Rivera. Rumours of a change of Premiership were rife throughout the day, but after a semi-official denial issued late in the afternoon General De Rivera presided at a Cabinet meeting at six in the evening when he pushed through a throng of excited journalists and remarked: "Good gracious! What a lot of people are here today."

General De Rivera left the

I HAVE RESIGNED.

meeting at 8-15 and conferred with the King at the Palace, from where he emerged 45 minutes later and announced he had resigned. He paid a warm tribute to his successor with whom he was having a lengthy conversation to-night. The plenary session of the National Assembly arranged for to-morrow has been adjourned "sine die".

WHY HERESIGNED.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Madrid.—On leaving the Palace Primo De Rivera issued a statement to the press stating that the Cabinet having been informed of the reasons necessitating his resignation they requested him to hand the resignations of the whole Cabinet to the King. The King had accepted them and requested General De Rivera to ask all officials to carry on until a new Cabinet was constituted. General De Rivera himself expressed desire that all who collaborated with the work of the last Government should continue in their posts.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE.

LONDON Jan. 29.

Madrid.—The immediate cause of the resignation of General Primo De Rivera was the expulsion of four officers from Seville followed by the resignation of the Captain-General of Seville Infante Carlos (King's cousin) who stated that he did not wish to continue in command of the garrison with a revolt pending. This obliged General De Rivera to take action and explains his note asking the army and navy chiefs if they were satisfied with his regime. The reply of the Captains-General to his note has not been made known; but it is considered very significant. Barera, Captain-General of Catalonia, representing a large garrison, arrived at Madrid in the morning and immediately visited the King. Navy leaders replied to General De Rivera's note. "The question is political. We are not politicians".

MEETING AT PALACE.

The new Premier, General Berenguer, has always been regarded as hostile to General Primo De Rivera. He was imprisoned for conspiring against him with the Generals Aguilera and Weyler. General Berenguer states that he will not act as Military Chief but as a civilian. A meeting is being held at the Palace today when appointments to the new Cabinet will probably be made.

OBEYING AS SOLDIER, ACTING AS CITIZEN.

—:o:—

At present it is not known whether General Berenguer will attempt to form a constitutional Cabinet or continue the Dictatorship. General Berenguer, on leaving the palace, told the journalists: "I shall obey as a soldier and act as a citizen." In reply to a question whether Government would be a civil or military character, he said, "It will be a Government pure and simple. I can tell you nothing more."

General Primo de Rivera, who is resigning from the Army, is publishing to-day an official note explaining the reasons for the crisis.—Reuter.

RIOTING.

(Later)—There has been certain amount of rioting. Apparently only students are involved in the streets, however, a... out: "We will not have ... Berenguer", declaring that ... do not want more generals. The police were forced to draw swords on the crowd, and a number of arrests were made. Disturbances, however, should not be taken as symptoms of a serious trouble. Possibly they are connected with the recent unrest among students. —Reuter.

NEW DICTATOR FOR OLD.

—:o:—

Gen. Berenguer's Policy.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Madrid.—The Berenguer Cabinet is expected to be sworn in this afternoon. One of its first actions will be Parliamentary elections.

General Berenguer states that outbreaks of any kind will not be tolerated, especially against the members of the Dictatorship; hence very strict censorship will be maintained temporarily.

De Rivera in a long official note to the Press urges that dictatorship should continue for many years, supported by all the military and civil elements in the country, including the ex-politicians, in order to carry out a programme of peace, industry and culture until new generations ... present developing at the ... and the University are ab... establish a regime more ... and more in accordance wit... trine of citizenship.—Reuter.

DOWN WITH DICTATORSHIP

—:o:—

STUDENTS AND WORKERS ALLIANCE.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Madrid.—There was considerable liveliness in streets throughout the night. Students paraded shouting: "Down with Dictatorship" "Long Live Republic."

The police and students came into collision at several places. Students set fire to a newspaper kiosk belonging to "El Debate" and broke the windows of the cafes and clubs in centre of the city.

There were similar incidents in Barcelona where revolvers were used and six were wounded. Workers sided with students. Special constables and armed carabiniers were helping the police.—Reuter.

INDIAN DOCTOR REFUSED ADMISSION IN LONDON RESTAURANT.

His English Dancing Partner's Original Move.

QUEEN ASKED TO INTERVENE.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The operation of colour bar against Indians in England has been brought to the prominent attention by a rather original and independent step taken by Miss Bellamy in writing directly to Her Majesty the Queen.

It appears that Miss Bellamy and one Indian Medical man named Shah resorted to the Tasaud Resturant for a dance. The Restaurant authorities, while not objecting to Miss Bellamy, refused to permit her to take as her dancing partner Shah on the ground of his colour. Miss Bellamy entered her protest in letter to the Queen, who forwarded it to the Home Office.

It is understood, the Home Department are investigating into the incident.

SOCIALIST PREMIER SUPPORT TO COLOUR BAR.

In this connection the contrast is striking in England and France in the treatment of colour problem. In France, it is pointed out, President Poincare went to the length of threatening to withdraw the license of those restaurant keepers who refused to serve African citizens on the ground of colour bar. On the contrary, it is pointed out, that Mr. Morley, M. P. drawing attention of the Labour Government to the exclusion of a Negro millionaire by prominent hotels, the Labour Premier pleaded that the English Law, as it stood, was unable to prevent hotels from exercising the discretion in the selection of their clients.—Free Press Beam.

PURSUE A FIRM POLICY IN INDIA.

Fleet Street's Advice To Labour Govt.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The Government of India should drop their policy of conciliation and should pursue a policy of firmness in the advice tendered by the "Sunday Times".

According to that paper, it is no use the Government attempting ...acate the "Extremists" be... "England can never satisfy ...xtremists".

...eding, the paper alleges ...remists" interpret every at... ...o conciliate them by meet... ...way as a sign of the Gov... weakness. In conclusion, ...r exhorts the Govern... follow a firm policy.— ...s Beam Service.

"CEASE PLAYING WITH FIRE.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 28.

"The authorities are playing with fire in not dealing firmly with the Independence movement" is the declaration made in the "Sunday Despatch" which publishes with great prominence the detailed programme of the Independence Day.

The paper publishes it with the significant caption "Asking for it".

It editorially reiterates that the authorities must cease playing with fire.—Free Press Beam Service.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Further Decline In New York Futures.

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION IN PRICES.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market ruled very weak on general liquidation influenced by small consumption figures issued by Mr. Garside and which appeared yesterday in these columns. The maket opened at unchanged prices and ruled steady during the first hour on scattered buying Prices showed a rise of 8 points when heavy liquidation poured in from all direction and prices declined 25 points from the highest level reached during the early part of the day. Later on there was partial recovery and the market closed at a net decline of 12 points for near months and 2 points for distant deliveries. Spot Cotton prices recorded a decline of 15 points to 17.05c. The New Orleans Cotton futures market closed at a decline of 13 to 14 points with Spot Cotton 13 points off at 16.60c. The Liverpool market opened quiet at a decline of 4 to 5 points and after remaining steady for the whole day and closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined points to 9.25d. per lb. and were 5,000 bales.

W. L. CLAYTON ON PRICE DEPRESSION.

Mr. Clayton disagreed with the view that the Senate hearing had influenced the price, declaring that he had heard "nothing of a blemish nature expressed before the Committee". Further, he attributed the slump to continued selling on the part of the producers in preparation for the holidays, and at the same time a seasonal recession in buying on the part of spinners. When asked for his opinion as to the probable effect should the Federal Farm Board declare a loan value of 20 cents on Cotton, Mr. Clayton declared that doubtless such an act would ultimately bolster the price, but that next year the Government would have the bulk of the carryover on the bonds, with a new crop in prospect. Questioned by Senator Walcott as to the probable effect of Government regulation of production, Mr. Clayton declared that it will ultimately do away with American export trade. Raising foreign competition, combined with higher cost and falling quality of the American crop is the fundamental cause of declining prices, declared Mr. Clayton.

For the last two years, asserted Mr. Clayton, steady substitution of foreign cottons for the American product has been under way. Reposts from the marketing agencies of Anderson Clayton & Company, he added, in Japan, China, Germany and ngland have told constantly of increasing loss of business in those markets to foreign products. In Japan alone, stated Mr. Clayton, 150,000 Bls last season were replaced by cotton from India.

The quality of American Cotton has been constantly deteriorating, Mr. Clayton declared. Where a few years ago staple less than 7|8 inch in length was practically unknown, during this season 20 per cent of the crop was less than 7|8 inch staple and not tenderable on future contracts, he stated. On the other hand, foreign cotton has been constantly improving in staple length and character. according to his testimony. This year Russia raised 1,500,000 Bls of Cotton and the Russian Government is committed to a production program which will make purchases of American Cotton unnecessary in the next two years, and within five years will give them a substantial export surplus, said Mr. Clayton. A crop of about 2,000,000 Bls is predicted for next year, he added.

The Southern cotton farmer, with the highest cost of production in the world, must compete with subsidized labor of Russia and the coolie labor of India, he continued. The existence of a tariff on everything the farmer uses increases both production living casts, and prevents imports from the countries taking his cotton, he declared. The Southern farmer is being forced to a constantly lower standard of living the witness said. If even this present standard of living is to be maintained the only alternative to a Government subsidy is a systematic reduction of acreage and increased yield per acre at lower cost with improvement in quality. said Mr. Clayton. The price of cotton declined during the present season, according to Mr. Clayton, because of a temporary excess of market supply over demand. He estimated that the speculators of the world were carrying as of December 1, through the purchase of cotton futures contracts on the various exchanges, four to five million bales of American cotton. Without the exchanges the speculators could not have performed this function since they rarely buy actual cotton, he said, and added that speculation, operating through the futures exchanges, ordinarily bears the market risk of such temporary surpluses. It did so this year, despite the fact that speculative attention had been largely diverted from commodities to the stock market, said Mr. Clayton, without material decline in prices until the stock market disturbance late in October, which unfortunately coincided with the peak of the crop movement.

Replying to a question from Senator Heflin, Mr. Clayton expressed his belief that had the Federal Farm Board named a loan value of 18 cents instead of 16.25 cents, the effect on the market would not have been immediate, due to the imperfections of marketing machinery of the co-operative associations, and the fact the speculators were at the time heavily loaded and were selling "out from under".

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 17.15 (10.52 a.m.) Lowest 16.90 (1.45 p.m.)

Hemelryk:—"Heavy spinners calling steadied market. New York reports heavy March liquidation."

Reuter:—"Market was very weak on general liquidation influenced by small consumption but advanced later partially on covering."

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Generally unfavourable Textile Trade conditions creating sentiment.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 28.

March	..	16.95—.12
May	..	17.21—.09
July	..	17.42—.06
October	..	17.48—.04
December	..	17.57—.02
Middling Spot	..	17.05—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Jan. 28.

March	..	16.74—.13
May	..	17.01—.14
Middling Spot	..	16.60—.13

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 28.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	.....	17.12
May	.....	17.25
July	.....	unquoted

New York 11-45 a.m.:

March	.....	17.05
May	.....	17.29
July	.....	17.48

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 28.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 28.

	Opening	Closing.
January	8.96	8.99—.01
February		9.00—.01
March	9.05	9.08—.02
April		9.10—.03
May	9.16	9.18—.02
June		9.19—.03
July	9.23	9.24—.03
August		9.25—.03
September		9.25—.03
October	9.25	9.27—.02
November		9.27—.02
December		9.30—.02
January		9.30—.02
Middling Spot		9.25—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Jan. 28.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan 28.

Scinde Fully Good	..	5.10—.10
Scinde Fine	..	5.35—.10
Scinde Superfine	..	5.60—.10
Bengal Good	..	4.85—.10
Bengal Fully Good	..	5.10—.10
Bengal Fine	..	5.35—.10
Oomra Good	..	6.10—.10
Oomra Fully Good	..	6.40—.10
Oomra Fine	..	6.70—.10
Broach Fully Good	..	6.85—.10
Broach Fine	..	7.10—.10
Broach Superfine	..	7.35—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 28.

January	..	13.73 plus .02
March	..	13.83 plus .02
May	..	14.03 plus .02
July	..	14.23 plus .02
November	..	14.39 plus .03
January	..	14.53 plus .03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	..	14.40 —.05

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan. 28.

Silver: Market is quietly steady.

Spot	20-3|4
Forward	20-9|16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Jan. 28

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 per cent.

Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 3-31|32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-5|8 per cent.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 29.

In following a further decline in New York futures, the local market opened easy at Rs. 294/12 for Broach A-M delivery. The market was prepared for the decline and there was no nervous liquidation. Prices gradually improved on short covering and scattered buying. Liverpool opening cables were quiet and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 296
Broach J-A 306
Oomra March 243/8
Oomra May 253/4
Oomra July 259/8
Bengal March 206
Bengal May 213
Bengal July 219/12
Broach A-M tejimandi 14/12
Broach J-A tejimandi 26
Broach A-M Highest 296/2
Broach A-M Lowest 294/12

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Jan 29.

April 184.50—0.40
July 189.90—0.60

—:o:—

ROOM RATE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Bengal 205 March.
Bengal 212 May.
Bengal 219 July.
Broach 295 A.-M.
Broach 305 J.-A.
Umra 246 March.
Umra 253 May.
Umra 259 July.

SPOT RATE.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

Bengal	216	211	206	200
Sind	221	216	211	205
Punjab	214	209	204	198
Rajputapa	216	211	206	200
Broach	—	295	293	—
Umra No. 3	252	247	244	239
C. P. No. 1	269	264	261	256
C. P. No. 2	261	256	253	248

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

100 Ralli Bros., Ahmednagar, 210.
100 Ralli Bros., Khamgaon, old 212
100 Birla Bros., Khamgaon, 246.
100 Lavji Meghji, Malkapur, 244.
100 Lavji Meghji, Murtizapur, 243.
100 Forbes & Co., Pachora, 241.
100 Volkart Bros., Shegaon, old 170.
100 Volkart Bros., Pachora, 154.
100 Rathi & Co., Darwaha, 246.
100 C. V. Jagjivan, Banusa, 248.
100 Kotak & Co., Wardha, 257.
100 A. Damodar, Dhulia, 242.
100 A. Damodar, Jevur, 237-1/2.
200 A. Damodar, Nandarbar, 240.
100 A. Damodar, Dondaicha, 241.

INDIAN COTTON CHEAPEST IN WORLD.

—:o:—

MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.'S VIEWS.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

"Despite the favourable parity at which our prices stand compared with Americans, the market is unable to resist the recent decline on the other side and this fact provides rather a disquietening feature. With the crop in this Country still moving rapidly. Receipts into Bombay continue to forge ahead compared with last Season and this undoubtedly plays a part in depressing the market, but Exports are now not far behind last year's figure at this time and as we understand that commitments ahead are quite considerable, a slackening in the crop movement should rapidly make the position look more healthy. Indian Cotton is the cheapest in the World to-day but the market is suffering from a surfeit of "Bulls" and outside interests, failing to be impressed by the possibilities of the position, keep aloof."

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	2,347	203,187
Central India	4,395	181,209
Barsi and Nagar	3,249	141,888
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,044	45,750
Berar	5,617	365,494
Central Provinces	5,740	186,850
Total Oomras	22,392	1,124,371
Dholera	4	47,151
N.-W. Provinces	348	120,894
Rajputana	515	21,489
Sind-Punjab	1,432	99,157
Broach	4,345	43,835
Coompta & Dharwar	208	42,310
Westerns-Northerns	...	13,084
Cocoanada	.....	100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	6,839
Persian	.....	209
American	3,136	6,360
Egyptian & African	..	31,330
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		394
Total	32,380	1,557,523

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 23rd Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	5,290	323,766
Japan & China	5,350	481,099
Coast Ports	.....	8,693
Up-country by Rail		47,172
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		57,384
Total	10,640	918,114

LONDON GOLD.
London, Jan. 28

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4|11|-|14

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Jan. 28.

Demand Bills .. 486.12

STOCKS & SHARES

BULLS BUYING FAZAL SHARES.

Rapid Price Changes.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Following the rise in sterling India Securities the local market opened firm with an impressive tone. However the chief strength was centered in speculative operation rather than investment buying. Since few days bulls are supporting Fazal Shares which rule very strong. Of course the strength that is exhibited was purely due the oversold condition but now the technical situation is greatly weakened. The Bulls may succeed in holding this scrip at a comparatively higher level but without any marked improvement in the textile trade it is risky to have any long interest. It will be worth to remember that rapidly increasing production which was a source of stimulation in Tata Steel Shares failed to reward the bulls. In the same way we see nothing in mill shares to cause a rapid rise. On the contrary, there are chances of closing down several mills and we understand that notices to operatives are being served. Under the circumstances we do not favour but trading position Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 645|- and advanced to Rs. 648|- but again reacted and closed at 645|- Fazal Shares opened at Rs 475|- and closed at Rs. 480|- Pearls opened at Rs. 233 and after improving to Rs. 236|- closed at Rs. 233|-. The activity in Steel Shares has now changed from Defds. to Ordinary Shares. Defds. opened at 251|- and after advancing to Rs. 256 declined to Rs. 251|- Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 51-10 and after improving to Rs. 52|8 closed at Rs. 5112. Tata Hydros opened very steady but the improvement was lost in the later trading There was fairly good demand for Cement Shares, however higher prices induce liquidation.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Bombay Dyeing 645; 4?,46; 43; 45
Century 231; 35 32
Colaba 125
Crescent 67.
Fazul 475; 81; 78; 82; 80.
Indore 336; 33.
Madhowji 11
Nagpur 417.
New Great 135-10.
Pearl 233; 36; 32 33.
Simplex 30.
Swadeshi 337.
Burma 727; 26.
Hydro 1110; 13; 6.
Tram 134; 33
Deff. 251; 58; 55; 51-14.
Ord. 51-10; 51-4; 14; 51; 4; 51-2.
Bundi 16-4-8.
Indian 240; 43; 37; 38.
Katni Ord. 82; 83; 82.
Alcock 252; 51.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 4.
Swadeshi 100, 337-8.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 22-8.
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2,250.
Western India Spinning 1,000, 790

BANKS.
Bank of India 50 2 xd. 94.
Baroda 50 0|8 77.
Central 25, 16-2.
Eastern £5 xd. 78.
Imperial Bank 1292-8.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 317/8.
Union 5/11 3-2
P. & O. Bank £10. 10f. 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.
Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 3d. xd 16/8.
Gwalior Cement 70, 79.
Central India Mining 3.
Indian Cement 238/2.
Punjab Cement 10, 11-4.
Shahabad Cement 10y, 141-4.
Shivrajpur 20 2|1 xd. 11-6.
United Cement 100 6y 54
Katni Ord. 182-8.
Katni Def 610.

RAILWAYS.
Ahmedabad Prantej 400 61/11/ 767-8.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 113-115.
Central Provinces 87-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 94.
Gujarat 100, 2|4|8 79.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4/12/6 78.
Larkhana 100 1f 89
Mandra Bhon 90, 1|15|21 67.
Mymensingh 100 2|11|61, 86.
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 81 82.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2|4|8 87.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 59.
Tapti Valley xd 655.
Upper Sind 100 nil 78.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.
Ahmedabad Electric 100, 7 8y. 120 xd.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 123/12
Andhra Valley Ord (1000) xd. 640.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd 133-12.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 101. 1106-4
Tata Power 1,000 nil, 486-4.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41. 142-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 142-8.

PRESS COMPANIES.
Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 251/4.
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400 407 491-4.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 33.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1750.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 15, 8-8.
New India Assurance (10) 17-6.
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1800.
Vulcan 100 03|0y xd 5.
Industrial & Prudential 6 9-8

MISCELLANEOUS.
Alcock Ashdown 199, nil 251-4.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 15
Belapur Co. 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 177-8.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 25.
Burma F Corporation 726-4.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10.
Jost Engineering 50 182/8
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 90.
Scindia Steam 8-8.
Tata Construction xd. 31.
Tata Iron Ord. 51-2.
Tat aIron Def. 251-14.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 52-12
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. TJ 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 100 102-8.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 O. 1 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 10z
Tata Hydro Def 106.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 96
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80.

PREFERENCE SHARES.
Tata 1st Pref. 129.
Tata 2nd Pref. 72-8.
Andhr aPref. 947-8.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1020.
Tata Power Pref. 1035.

LINSEED AND WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 29

Wheat May	6-14-0
Wheat January	7-1-0
Linseed May	11-15-6
Castorseed May	8-14-0
Castorseed Bold	8-6-0
Castorseed Small	9-2-0
Mahooraseed	7-8-0
Myrabollams	22-0-0
Poppyseed	10-6-0

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PADTAR RATES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 29.

	Arrives Bales.	Rae. Rs.
Ujjain	1200	290|300
Indore		250/70
Ratlam		295|320
Sennabad	200	261/65
Bir	200	260/65
Buranpur	200	260|65
Amalner	200	250|55
Dhulia	200	250|55
Chopda	100	260/65
Nagpur	300	270|80
Lyalpur (Sindh-American)	250	300|10
Lyalpur (Desh)	200	220|25
Onkara	400	300|10
Abhor	450	300|10
Pandianwala	100	
Chandasi	100	240|45
Amraoti	350	250|55
Dhamangaon	200	250|55
Barsi Kurrurwada	200	250|55
Ganga Khed	100	250|55
Bhavaniganj	100	295|310
Mandusar	50	293|310
Jalna	400	245|50
Khamgam	900	250|60
Nanded	350	300|10

	Carts Arrivals	Rates. Rs.
Khandwa	500	255|65
Wardha	500	265|70
Wun	400	265|70
Pandharwada	400	265|70
Yeotmal	400	265|70
Arvi	300	265|70
Latur	400	300|10
Parbhani	200	280|90
Khandesh		240|50
Ahmendnagar		245|50
Bijpur		250|55
Bengal U. P.		210|15
Jalgaon		255|60
C. P. No. 2		265|70
Kudchi		270|80
Mathia		230|40
Pachora		255|60
Purna	100	275|85
Karda		255|60
Pandharpur		260|70
Hingolt		250|55
Karanja	400	255/60
Sailu		250|55
Shedbai		250|60
Pandurna		250|60
Kasur (Bengal)		225|30
Kinganghat		260|65
Warora		265|70
Purgaon		245|50
Ranala		245|50
Nandarbar		245|50
Katol		260|65
Vamboria		245|50
Sirpur		255|60
Malkapur		255|60
Sanavad		255|60
Kumpta		290/30
Tirupur Cambodia		360|70
Dhondycha		250|55
Erondol		250|55
Banusai		255|60
Sindhi		160|65
Khirkia		255|60
Ghurji		215|20
Hansi		220|25
Warangam		250|55
Sindurni		250|55
Chalisgaon		250|60
Budhnavar		320|30
Akola		250|55
Khanewal		300|5
Tobataxi		300|5
Aratwalla		300|5
Multan (Sind-American)		300|5
Surgoda		300|5
Nandgaon		250|55
Nimbara		245|50
Nizamabad		245|50
Nimuch		240|45
Nandura		250|55
Puchor		305|15
Dabhol		290|300
Itola		290|300
Sarulaya		290|300
Miyagam		290|300
Palej		290|300
Amod		290|300
Jambusal		290|300
Broach		290|300

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

B. C. RATE:—
T. T. 1|5 27|32.
D D 1|5 7|8
LONDON:—
Bank's Selling T T 1|5 7|8 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 29|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 January.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 February.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 March.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 Cash and January.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 March.

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 3|4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1|2.
Banks Buying T T 275 1|4.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 924.
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:
Banks Selling T T 135 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 133.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 111 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 136 3|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 3|8.
CROSS RATE:—

New York—London 4.86 17|32 28th inst.
Shanghai—London 2|0 7|16 29th inst.
Japan—London 2|0 1|4 28th inst.
London—Paris 123.90 28th inst.
London—Belgium 34.930 28th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.18 28th inst.
London—Italy 93.00 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-4-10 3|4 27th inst.; £4-4-11 1|4 28th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 5|8 27th inst.; 20 3|4 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 7|16 27th inst.; 20 9|16 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 44 5|8 27th inst.; 44 3|4 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 31|32 per cent 27th inst.; 3 31|32 per cent 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 per cent 27th inst.; 3 31|32 per cent 28th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent Nominal.
3 Mos. 5-1|2 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

BULLION.

—:o:—

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Jan 29

London ready 21/12
London forward 21/9
China opening 2/0/5
China closing 2/0/5
America cent 48/12
Ready:—
Maha opening 47/3
Maha closing 47/2
Falgoon opening 46/12
Falgoon closing 46/11
Tejimandi:—
Maha -/13/-
Falgoon 1/8
GOLD—
Ready 21/6/6
Maha 21/7/
Falgoon 21/8
N City 21/9/6
N Manor 21/9/3

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 29

Kantas in the Local Market are inactive to-day being Amavasya. Our Forward Market has ruled quiet to-day by evidencing a drop of about one anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar::—
Ready Rs. 12 per cwt
Transhipment Rs. 6/14 per cwt F B H
S S Hankow Maru Rs. 6/12 per cwt F B H
S S Tamatsu Maru Rs. 6/11 per cwt F B H
S S Queda Rs. 6/11 per cwt F B H
Shipment January Rs. 6/11 per cwt F B H
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 6/13 per cwt F B H
Shipment Mar Rs. 6/15 per cwt F B H
Shipment April Rs 7/1 per cwt F B H
B R B Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12-2 per cwt
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 6/14 per cwt F B H
Beet Sugar:—
Jan-March Rs. 6/13 per cwt F B H
Tone:—Quiet

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS

EX-GODOWN.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 505 per ton
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs 118 per ton

CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION

Members of the drug trade invited by the Organisers to the 37th Chemists' Exhibition which will be housed from 26th-30th, in the handsome Hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, Westminster, London W. in the very heart of the metropolis, practically under the shadow of the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey admission can be obtained on presentation of trade card.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

& O. British India
RPORATED IN ENGLAND).
AIL & PASSENGERS
SERVICE.

O. SAILINGS to Plymouth
NDON CALLING AT MAR-
ES (CALLING AT MALTA
Y ALTERNATE WEEK).

	Steamers		Tons.
Feb.	Mooltan x	ALL	20,847
8 ,,	Morea		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India	VESSELS	18,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x		20,827
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak@		10,902
22 ,,	Ranpura		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x		16,038
5 Apr.	Ranchi		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*	NOW SAIL	16,619
17 ,,	Morea(Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak		10,602
25 ,,	Malwa*		11,000
26 ,,	Narkunda*		16,572
		DIRECT	
3 May.	Viceroy of India		18,648
10 ,,	Rajputana*		16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	FROM	11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
7 June	Mantua		10,946
14 ,,	Comorin		16,132
21 ,,	Maloja	BOMBAY	20,827
28 ,,	Razmak		10,857
5 July	Ranpura*		16,601
12 ,,	Malwa		11,000
19 ,,	Naldera x	WITHOUT	16,088
26 ,,	Rawalpindi		16,619
2 Aug	Morea		10,946
9 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
16 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572
23 ,,	Razmak	TRAN-	10,857
30 ,,	Rajputana	SHIPMENT	16,568
6 Sept.	Ranpura		16,601
13 ,,	Mooltan		20,847
,,	Ranchi	AT	16,650
7 ,,	Mantua		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India	ADEN	19,648
11 ,,	Comorin x		15,132
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25 ,,	Malwa *		10,986

Calls at Monaco Friday, 7th March after leaving Marseilles and will stay there for about 18 hours. Passengers may disembark there.

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO

CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

D te about	Steamers.	Tons.
	Dumana	8,427
	Dumala	8,422

vessels are only one
Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Plymouth A	£64	£105
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Maigen Maru ..	24th Jan.	6th Feb.
Heinan Maru ..	31st Jan.	10th Feb
Hankow Maru ..	2nd Feb	12th Feb.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Feb.	19th Feb.
Honolulu Maru	24th Feb.	10th Mar.
Koki Maru ..	5th Mar.	15th Mar.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930			
31st Jan.	Naldera	—	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15th Feb.	Chakrata*	..	Straits & Japan.
27th Feb.	Mirzapore	..	Straits China & Japan.
28th ,,	Narkunda	—	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan	—	Colombo and Australia
25th April	Maloja	—	Colombo and Australia
9th May	Ranpura	—	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd ,,	Naldera	—	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea	—	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
20th June	Narkunda	..	Colombo and Australia
4th July	Rajputana	.	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
18th July	Mooltan	..	Colombo and Australia
1st Aug	Mantua	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th ,,	Comorin	..	Colombo and Australia
29th ,,	Malwa	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
12th Sept.	Naldera	..	Colombo and Australia.
26th ,,	Morea	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
10th Oct.	Narkunda	..	Colombo and Australia.
24th Oct.	Rawalpindi		Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	....	£ 74
Adelaide	....	£ 76
Melbourne	....	£ 78
Sydney	....	£ 80
Brisbane	....	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney		£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930			
29th Jan.	Bankura	..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole Karachi and Persian G.Ports
29th Jan.	Karapara		East & South Africa.
31st Jan.	Varela	..	Basrah via Karachi Embark 9-30 p.m. Thursday night in dock or 7 a.m. Ballard Pier Friday by Launch:
1st Feb.	Chakla	—	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi
3rd Feb.	Vita	—	Karachi via Porebunder, P' Okh & & O'Mandvi
14th Feb.	Ellora	—	Mombasa Direct

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Jan.	31 Jan.
*YoneyamaMaru	5274	18 Jan.	2 Feb.
*Nagano Maru..	3824	24 Jan.	6 Feb.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 5 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	31 Jan.	13 Feb.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@19 ,,
*Nagato Maru..	5901	11 Feb.	21 Feb.
*YamagataMaru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb.
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	15 Mar.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru..	10509	6 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakusan Maru ..	10509	20 Feb.	9 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8900	6 Mar.	13 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
		Maijan	
Shinyo Maru ..	22999	20 Feb.	26 Feb.
Asama Maru ..	22999	27 Feb.	5 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) nd Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No 20279, 22738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

—:o:—

(Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS).

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers, such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—

SETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODDAS,
381, Ismail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay.
Telegram address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone 21079.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC

136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No 22997

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	.. 40,00,000
Capital Called-up	.. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	.. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park, Lucknow.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore City.	Mussoorie.
Chandausi.	Muttra.
Dehra Dun.	Nainl Tal.
Delhi.	Patna.
Fyzabad.	Rae Bareli.
Gorakpur.	Raipur.
Hapur.	Rangoon.
Hathras.	Shahjahanpur.
Jhansi.	Sitapur.
Jubbulpore.	

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Hardoi
Deobaind.	Sikandarabad, U.P.
Eatwah.	Sambhal.
Ghaziabad.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.C. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San-Francisco
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsan
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Pekin	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO.
Manager.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	.. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	.. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	... 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on pplication.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

PAY NOTHING
Only drop a card to get a copy of
Kam Shastra
A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar),

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
Ho. 23-25, Hummam Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital .. Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Morality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.
25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

At Last— A TONIC LAXATIVE

By combining the laxative and refreshing properties of an effervescing 'salt' with the invigorating elements of the famous Tonic Phosferine, a real *tonic* health salt has been evolved, which is quite free from the enervating effects of the old-fashioned salts.

Phosferine Health Salt coaxes your digestion into working with the smoothness nature intended. Its crisp, c ean, stimulating flavour puts you at once into that bright, alert mood to enjoy your breakfast. After thoroughly cleansing the system of impurities, just at the required moment, it builds up vitality and tone.

Children Love its Delicious Flavour

An occasional glass of Phosferine Health Salt will at once dispel summer lassitude and that tired, languid feeling due to errors of diet or incomplete elimination of waste matter.

Phosferine HEALTH SALT

Tones as it Cleanses

This unique preparation is made and guaranteed by the Proprietors of Phosferine
From all Chemists and Druggists
PHOSFERINE (ASHTON AND PARSONS) LIMITED, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND
AGENTS: HORLICKS MALTED MILK CO., LIMITED, Post Box 2229, CALCUTTA

"Ovaltine" soothes strained nerves and induces sound sleep

If your husband comes home tired out, give him a cup of delicious "Ovaltine" and continue it daily in the future to keep him strong and fit and prevent fatigue. "Ovaltine" is digested with ease, wonderfully soothing and strengthening and supplies to the system more health-giving properties than any other form of nourishment you could give him.

"Ovaltine" is prepared from the finest ripe barley malt, creamy milk and cocoa. It is a highly concentrated Tonic Food Beverage which gives new life, new strength and new vigour. Its flavour is delicious—your husband will like it—so will all your family and friends.

"Ovaltine" is untouched by hand during manufacture and can be prepared in a minute with fresh, condensed or evaporated milk.

OVALTINE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

97 B

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—experienced ACTRESSES for Indra Film Co. Apply behind Morarji Goculdas Mill, Government Gate Road, Parel.

A R2163

WANTED—Doctors, Engineers, Overseers, Storekeepers, graduates, Judicial Officers, Accountants, Stenographers, Chemists, Mechanics, etc. for native State and overseas. Service apply sharp enclosing stamp to Box No. 2450, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 2164

WANTED.—FLOUR MILLER, experienced and fully qualified to take charge of 5 sack wheat flour mill from 1st May with free furnished quarters. Apply giving full particulars of qualifications, experience and salary required to Box No. 2445, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 125

WANTED

Influential and energetic Agents for the sale of a limited number of shares of a tea concern of Bengal. Bengal tea shares have surprised the business world by paying a dividend of 364 p.c. For particulars please apply to Manager,

The Bombay Share Selling Agency.

73, Fort Street,

Opposite G. P. O.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay, Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICE PREMISES TO LET on the second floor in the SUKHADWALA BUILDING—with Lift—on the corner of Ravelin Street and Hornby Road, Fort. Apply to the SECRETARY, People's Free Reading Room and Library.

C R2156

BOOKS

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased. mofussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.

L R3326

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY of Blow Room, Card Room, Mule and Ring Spinning and Weaving Departments of Svadeshi Mills No. 2 (old Bombay United Mills) situated at Charni Road. Lists giving particulars of the machines can be obtained at the Mills. After seeing the machines, offers may be sent to Messrs. TATA SONS LTD., Agents, The Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., "Bombay House", Bruce Street, Fort.

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BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The Society's 39th Exhibition of pictures will be open to the public from SUNDAY, the 26th January, to 9th February, 1930, at the TOWN HALL from 8-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Admission by tickets available at the door.

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SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the V CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1929 of the High Court of Bombay, which commenced its sittings on the 20th of November, 1929, has this day been DISSOLVED.

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
H. M.'s High Court,
Bombay, 29th January, 1930.

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CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, BIHAR AND ORISSA

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of PROFESSOR of PATHOLOGY and BACTERIOLOGY for the Bihar and Orissa Veterinary College, Patna, which will open in July, 1930. The applicant should be an M.R.C.V.S. and must have postgraduate training in Pathology and Bacteriology. The selected officer will have to carry out research in addition to his teaching duties for which no extra remuneration will be allowed.

The terms are as stated below:—

For a Contract Officer:—Pay Rs. 900—50—1,100 plus sterling overseas pay £30 a month for an Officer of non-Asiatic domicile. The post will ultimately be absorbed in the new Superior Provincial Veterinary Service when formed, and if satisfactory and the officer so desires, he will also be absorbed in that service. The officer will be on 5 years' contract terminable at six months' notice on either side which may be renewed by Government. He will be entitled to the benefit of the special Provident Fund and also First Class passages between England and India at the beginning and end of his contract and leave according to the model rules for Vacation services. He will have to pay rent not exceeding 10 per cent. of his pay for his residence.

For members of the Indian Veterinary Service:—Initial pay Rs. 900 a month plus sterling overseas pay £30 a month if of non-Asiatic domicile. The selected officer will continue in the Indian Veterinary Service and draw usual increments. Other terms as for Indian Veterinary Service officers.

The applications will be received up to 15th March, 1930, and should be addressed to SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BIHAR and ORISSA, Education and Development Department, PATNA.

Dated Patna, the 23rd January, 1930.

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TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of about 52 pairs of bullocks 12 to 12-2 hands and upwards will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 6th February, 1930.

The successful tenderer will have to complete his tender on or before the 31st March, 1930 and under no circumstances will any extension of time be granted. The names of all the contracting parties should be specified in the tender.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. They should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of bullocks."

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be supplied on payment of one Rupee only to any one deputed to receive them by the undersignd, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By the order of Municipal Commissioner.

J. S. NERURKER.
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Bombay, dated 28-1-30.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2570 of 1929.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its Registered Office at Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate in the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other the Creditors of Mahomed Enoos Patherwalla deceased. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) BAI HUSSEINIBAI, widow and Administratrix of the estate of Mahomed Enoos Patherwala, (2.) HASSAN MAHOMED ENOOS, (3.) ZAINABAI, daughter of Mahomed Enoos, (4.) AISHABAI, daughter of Mahomed Enoos, (5.) FATMABAI, daughter of Mahomed Enoos, and (6.) KHAIROONISSA, daughter of Mahomed Enoos, all of Bombay Konkni Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Victoria Road, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, the last five minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem ..... Defendants

To,

The Creditors of the Estate of the late Mahomed Enoos Patherwalla.

Sirs,

Pursuant to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza in Chambers on the 19th day of December, 1929. Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the Plaintiffs abovenamed against the Defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all the Creditors of the estate of Mahomed Enoos Patherwalla the deceased abovenamed praying:—

(a) For an administration of the estate of the said Mahomed Enoos Patherwalla by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(b) For an Order that the sum of Rupees 1502|11|6 be paid to the Plaintiffs out of the said estate with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from 27th April, 1927 till payment.
(c) For the appointment of a Receiver pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit to take charge of the said estate with such powers as to this Hon'ble Court may seem necessary.
(d) For an Order to take all accounts, make inquiries and to give directions as may be necessary.
(e) For costs and
(f) For further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 24th day of February, 1930.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1930.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.
Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAMRAO SITARAM MADAN and Bai GOPIKABAI, widow of Juggonnath Gopinath Chhanwalla have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, possession, bequest, partnership or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash La... Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at the Corner of Dammer Lane and Gamdevi Road, without the Fort and in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 378 square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece of land registered in the books the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66, New No. 666, Old Survey No. 634 and New Survey No. 7979 with the messuage, tenements and dwelling house and structures standing thereon which are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2,762-63 and Street Nos. 45-51 Gamdevi Road and bear Cadastral Survey No. 1688 Girgaum Division and are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Putlabai and Sonabai Velanker, on or towards the West by Gamdevi Road on or towards the North by property belonging to the Vendors as Fazendars and on or towards the South by Dammer Cross Lane.

Dated this 29th days of January 1930.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Rules 1 and 5, Order V, Act V of 1908.)

Civil Suit No. 154 of 1929.
IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, II CLASS, AT BURHANPUR, C. P.

AHEMADALI and others of Burhanpur ..... Plaintiff.
ABDULLABHAI and others ..... Defendant.

Claim for Possession and Rent of House.

To

SABU alias SABIRA, wife of Abdul Mukim, D|o Abdulsakur, caste Musalman, resident of Bombay, Byculla, near Sekh Hafi's House.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Possession and Rent you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 21st day of February, 1930, at 4 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 14th day of December, 1929.

M. P. TIWARI,
Sub-Judge, II Class,
Burhanpur, C. P.

147

TWO FLATS ARE TO BE LET

In RAVAL BUILDING, opposite N. Powell & Co., Lamington Road, to Vegetarian Hindus. Rent Rs. 210 and Rs. 220 per month for permanent tenants.

Apply third floor, to the owner.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 8-30 p.m.
BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
presents
"SALLY"
By Popular Request.
Booking at Rose and Co.,

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
See Hear
Paramount's all-talking all motion, picture:—
"The Dummy"
featuring RUTH CHATTERTON
(of "Doctor's Secret" fame)
A Melodramatic riot that will grip you from beginning to end.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Famous Tragedienne:—
DOLORES DEL RIO
in her latest success
REVENGE
AN UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE
The Heart Drama of a Gypsy Maid of Many Moods and Fiery Temper

SCOTT'S PORAGE OATS.

For nourishment and sweet, nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce.

Scott's Porage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour, grand for brain.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.
Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent. Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

AMUSEMENTS.

GIVEN AWAY
TOTAL Rs. 3000 Rs. TOTAL
AT Rs 100 Every night
TILL JAN. 30, 1930

VICTORIA CARNIVAL

VICTORIA CARNIVAL
GOWALIA TANK
Admission Annas Two

Ripon Theatre
(DIRECTION MADAN THEATRES LTD.)
Announcement Extraordinary—Expensive, Important Engagement for a Short Season Only.
Commencing, Tuesday February 4th at 9-30 p.m.
THE GREAT
NICOLA NICOLA NICOLA | THE WONDER SHOW OF THE UNIVERSE | WORLD'S MASTER MAGICIAN
Supported by his own American Company of International Entertainers.
MOSTLY BEAUTIFUL GIRLS
Presenting a Gorgeous Review of Magic that was never imagined outside.
"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS"
Magic Spectacle.
The most comprehensive Ever Presented in Bombay.
THE GREATEST MYSTERY SHOW ON EARTH.
Nothing like it ever attempted.
Reduced Popular Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1 plus Tax.
Booking at The Ripon Theatre.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

More fun and excitement than a circus!
WILLIAM HAINES and JOAN CRAWFORD IN
ETERNAL YOUTH.

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Daily at 6-15 8-15 & 10 P. M.
By Special Request
ANNA MAY WONG.
GILDA GRAY
AND
JAMESON THOMAS
IN
PICCADILLY
A Drama of Love, Passion and Revenge!

Cook EASY
Annapurna Cooker
Bombay Agents:—
Motilal Vanmalidas &
Girgaum Back Road

THE TOWN HALL COLLECTION.

ART CROWDED OUT.

ecial Representative.) d jumble of pictures collected by the Bom- t the Town Hall is an dex to its staggering . The pictures are assed and , broadly, catalogued, not in- ranged or helpfully The visitor, however or open-minded, soon age of the chairs so provided for him. tired by the weary ween and across the vily burdened and ier the weight, may there is neither rest or his eyes. There is n for his money. For. and unmeaning iews, for example, of Nasik streets and temples, of Banna Ganga and Chowpatty, of Mahableshwar and Matheran, of the Taj, Jaipur and Jodhpur or, may be, Udaipur, of the ancient architectural or cave monuments; or, say, the painfully contrieved "studies from life"—the old man with the beard, the stock inspiration of the mediocrites, still survives—or the bewildering studies of "still life" and "Flowers" and the appalling assemblage of embroidery and needle-work, remind him mercilessly of the petty mentality and outlook, stereotyped for generations, of those who have been accustomed to manage the accustomed "tamasha" for the accustomed award of medals and prizes.

POSITIVE RESISTANCE.

The artists, if they may be so called, who labour for these rewards and distinctions understand perfectly their demands, not their principles, policy or standards. There can be no standards for a Society, which is reduced to accept "fret work", for instance, as art. None need disturb the smooth and easy brotherhood and the mutual understanding of those who seek and those who distributed the conventional awards and certificates of merit. But there are, fortunately, the artists the members of the Society and the members of the public who seek art, not the pleasure of the officials who dominate the counsels and activities of the Society. They seek it in vain. The Society has been permitted hitherto to perpetuate traditions of stagnation and decay. And, during recent years, it seems, evidently, to offer positive resistance to the search for the new values in art which direct the instincts and impulses of the younger generation of artists.

CONVENIENT WEAPON.

The stagnating traditions of the Society and its apparent resistance to the demands of the times should have been, really, an affair of minor, almost insignificant, importance were it not for the fact that there are still those who hope that the Society, as a leading Art Society in the Presidency, would wake up to realise the importance of its position and prevent those who are definitely interested and constantly engaged in discounting every sign and manifestation of art on this side of the country. If the Society is, as it is accustomed to be, inherently incapable of the wider outlook and responsibilities, it is surely, not entitled to the sympathy and support of any outside the reactionary sect that has hitherto governed its counsels. And, in any case, it cannot be allowed any longer to be utilised as a convenient weapon for those who are interested, willing and conspiring to disbelieve the artistic possibilities and work of the Presidency. If it, persists in its reactionary ingenuities, it should be disowned.

SAVING GRACE.

The sections assigned to sculpture, architecture, "wood-cut prints" "black and white", and photography may, perhaps, be accepted as the saving grace. Not that the usual heads, the usual figures and the usual attitudes, miss their usual prominence in the section for sculpture. They are there as they have been for ages. But Mr. Mullick's simple statements Mr. Goregaonkar's "Study of a Male figure," Mr. Karmarkar's "Fisher Girl" and Mr. Kamat's "The Catch" offer the compensating contrast. Mr. Karmarkar secures the Society's gold medal. Mr. Mullick's reliefs, arranged unnoticeably, and Mr. Kamat's live episode "The Catch" are a healthy suggestion In the simple, unsophisticated, method of approach registered in their work they suggest the in- incerity of the artist. Mr. Kamat is pro- see beauty.

ATCH."

e and catch its modelling, the e and the pose , one and all. hat glimpse of known in life. sted to a pre- or theme. Nor nd sugary ad- juncts to the obviously pretty and the picturesque. Mr. Kamat must be watched lest maturer craftsmanship might destroy his perception and vision.. From the significant sweep of lines which create the total impression of his composition to the details, for example, of the swinging fish in the girdle, or the curved back of the dog or the play of sly, speculating, emotions rendered in the features of the boy everything unites in coherent art and fruitful craftsmanship.

PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

Mr. Ratnagar is fully entitled to the Society's silver medal for the best work in photography. Messrs Fanibandhe, Stanely Jeoson, Bottlewalla. K. I. Syed. indicate the higher average in photography. But it is, indeed, incredible that Mr. Nalwalah's "The Dawn of the Morning Light" should have been neglected both in the arrangement and the award of appreciation. The picture thrown in a corner at the bottom is not decorated even with one of those printed labels of commendation with which the Society lavishes appreciation with magnificent indiscrimination. Capt. Morgan's prints, Mrs. Crichton's "Evening" and, particularly, Mr. Sastry's "Silver Oak and Bird" should be mentioned and noticed. The section in architecture seems to be on sufferance. The Society appears to consider it not one-fourth as important as the "still life," "flowers" "embroidery and needle-work" which sprawl along the length and breadth of the Hall. But it does contain important work, particularly, from Mr. Dallas. Messrs. Colaco and Kenkre's "Black and White" work is of the average. Mr. Tavaria's "Study in Sanguine" is certainly genuine and distinctive. Similarly, Mr. Sastry's "Portrait" attracts appreciation.

PRETTY AND PICTURESQUE.

The insincere and laboured craftsmanship and the morbid craving for the pretty, picturesque and the sentimental so crudely and even coarsely assertive in the "embroidery and needle-work" sections are a painful comment on the education which has no kinship and guidance from the wealth of beauty which still survives in Indian home-crafts. The painters cannot, as they should, lead. They are led. It is sad to see that Mrs Macmillan who in previous years supplied the impetus for significant colour should have, this year, given in "the Sweet-meat Seller," for example, only colour and missed its logic and significance. The heavy splashes in the picture and the uniform violence in "The Playmates" are a sign of deteriorating haste. Mrs. Gale's pictures are, in comparison, superior in intrinsic quality, particularly the "Dal Lake from Nishat Bagh". Mrs. Mackie's feeling for atmosphere and breadth and Miss Ann Playne's bold attempt for the sombre in "Street Scene in Kashmir" and Miss Marshall's limpid and cooly bright versions of Kashmir are again, the excuse for the visitor to linger.

MR. V. GADGIL.

Mr. Lalkaka is a new and helpful convert in landscapes. Mr. Fernandes "Monkey's Hill, Khandalla" suggests honest workmanship and observation. Mr. Haldankar's "Evening on Godavri, Nasik" is an original version of an oft-repeated theme. If he had been careful about his yellows, he would have been saved effectively from the commonplace. Mr. Ravai's "Himgiri, Kanchanjungha," Mr. Inaco Vas' "Sacred Well," Mr. Achrekar's "Nasik Bazaar," Mr. Geji's "At rest," are of varying interest. It is Mr. V. K. Gadgil, however, who has in his landscapes made a definite attempt and succeeded appreciably in his search for unconventionalised beauty and specious composition.

CHUGTAI AND UKIL.

Messrs Chugtai and Ukil dominate, not without reason, the screens assigned to water colours in distinguishable Indian technique. Mr. S. Ukil's "Coming of the Spring" and "Ramchandra and the Boat Man" are rendered with his accustomed prociency. It is a pity that his "Shrikrishna and the Peacock" should have been adjusted in the dark corner along with the repulsive picture of "Asha, Hope of India." Mr. Chugtai's workmanship is indisputable for its perfection. His "Flame of Love" and his "Divinity" are, for instance, suggestive of his characteristic popular appeal for romance. Mr. Divan's "Returning Home," Mr. Gokaran's "Damayanti," Mr. Chimukar's "Engrossed," Mr. Gogte's "Procession," Mr. Rasiklal Parikh's "Village Mother," Mr. Homi Desai's "Day Dreams" Mr. Raval's "Lost and Found" Mr. Sampat's "Her Gift," indicate the common trend of the healthy re-action against alien inspiration

SOMALAL SHET.

Mr. Somalal Shet would have been in the same class if he had only given us the "Sita". But his "Homeward," "Bride," and particularly "Spring Melodies", and "Tulsi Puja," lift him higher The "Spring Melodies" can be both compared and contrasted with the "Tulsi Puja" placed with the usual indifference and lack of Judgment in the Society of course at the bottom and in a corner—for the vivacious movement of the one and the calm serenity of the other. His blues and greens would have been a risk. His draughtsmanship would have been wooden. He has triumphantly escaped from both.

A. X. TRINIDADE.

Mr. Trinadade's "Portrait" is almost everything that is worth seeing in oils. Mr. Trinidade's work shall be recognised, despite the preposterous effort to couple it with the smooth felicity observable in Mr. Kelkar's "Brother." Mr. Achrekar's "Back to Home", Mr. Rane's "Multani Girl" Mrs. Mackie's "Autumn Gum Tress," Mr. Habib' "Pottery" and Mr. Trinidade's "Mahim Bunder" deserve attention.

A WARNING

Miss Yamunabi Ambre's "Haldi Kumkum," Miss Jog's studies from life, in sculpture, Mrs. Hamid Ali's landscapes Miss Madri Desai's landscape "Garden Gate" and decorative study of Indian flowers and, finally, Mrs. Lilavati Desai's "Yellow Sari," in painting, are a warning to those who would still fondly lead us to believe in and see art in miles of unmeaning atrocities of "still life," ("flowers," "embroidery and needle-work", Nasik temples, cave cathedrals and monuments, Banna Ganga and Chowpatty.

A NIGHTMARE.

The Society has not spared the visitor even the little relief he used to achieve with the aid of the walls at the entrance of the Hall hitherto kept vacant. They have been, this year, screened by heavy, loud and vulgar nightmares in pictures. Flanked by these horrors at the entrance the visitor, naturally, rushes inside. And when he, at last, leaves, he leaves with their final impression of terror. Are they the index to the irresponsible attiude of the Society? If they are, the Society should cease to call itself the Bombay "Art" Society.

THIRD TRIAL OF A MURDER CASE.

JURY'S DIVIDED VERDICT UNACCEPTABLE.

Mr. Justice K. Kemp at the High Court Sessions ordered re-trial of Bhindoo Jamoo and Pandurang Tukaram, two millhands on the jury returning a verdict of guilty by 5 to 4.

The accused, it was alleged, went to Tadwadi Chawl No. 16 on July 16 last and called out one Vithal Sadhu with whom they had an altercation over some matter. The latter received severe injuries which proved fatal.

The accused were tried at the last Sessions when they were declared not guilty by the jury who were divided by 5 to 4. In view of this bare majority of one, the judge ordered a re-trial. Accordingly, he was tried again at the present sessions by a different jury, who by the same division as before, found him guilty.

The accused's counsel submitted that in view of the jury's divided verdict in both trials one of which was in their favour his Lordship should give them the advantage of the provisions of section 38 of Criminal Procedure Code, and order their discharge.

Counsel for prosecution suggested that the Court should direct re-trial, leaving it to the Advocate General the discretion of entering "nollis prosiqui" (withdrawal of prosecution).

His Lordship discharged the jury, and ordered the accused to be re-tried without prejudice to the Advocate General's right of entering "nollis prosequi".

Mr. D. B. Binning appeared for prosecution. Mr. M. M. Gharekhan for accused No. 1 and Mr. M. K. Azad for No. 2.

SALDANHA TO BE SENT TO NASIK.

—:o:—

Presidency Magistrates Order.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla. Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, directed Phillip Peter Saldana, the bigamist to be sent to Nasik and placed before the District Sessions Judge on an application made by Sub-Inspector De Sa on Wednesday.

Phillip Saldanna, it will be recalled disappeared from the Bombay High Court on September 19. on the eve of his conviction on a charge of bigamy, when he was sentenced to 9 months' hard labour. He had been absconding since then but he surrendered to the Palton Road Police on Monday last.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Legislative Assembly City Non-Mahomedan, By-election; Scrutiny of Nomination Papers, Collector's Office, Old Custom House.

SATURDAY, February 1.

Bombay Races: First day of Big Meeting.

The final Match of the Gole Volley Ball Tournament will be held on Friday, (the 31st instant), at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), on the Mustan Shah Baugh Playground, Bellasis Road, near Old Parsee Statue, Byculla, when Sir Patrick A. Kelly will present the trophy.

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS IN GIRGAUM.—The fourth lecture of the Co-operative Training class arranged by the Girgaum District Co-operative Institute will be delivered by Mr. L. K. Bhagwat, Hon. Secretary, Provincial Co-operative Institute to-day (Thursday), at 6-0 p.m., at the Maratha High School, Girgaum, on "Duties and Responsibilities of Managing Committee."

MOGAVEERA FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.—"The School Day" and "Prize Distribution" function of the School will be held on Sunday (9th prox.), at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the School at 145, Mody Street, Fort, Bombay. Dr. U. B. Narayan Rao will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Association Swami Vishwanand, President of Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a Bhagwad-Gita Class in the Hall of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Thursday), 7 p.m. (S. T.).

GERMAN STUDY CLASSES.—Under the auspices of the Young Mens' Hindu Association, (Girgaum Back Road), German Study Classes for beginners will be conducted by Prof. G. M. Jadhav. The new classes will begin from Sunday (2nd prox.), at 10 a.m. (S. T.). All particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Sec. Y. M. H. A.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The forty-fourth annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday (5th prox.), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—The third annual meeting will be held on Monday (3rd prox.), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the St. George's Hospital Nurses' Recreation Room, when H. E. the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Sykes will take the Chair.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The annual Prize Distribution of the Maratha High School will be held on Saturday (1st prox.), at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. V G. Dalvi, Bar.-at-Law, Principal of the Government Law College will preside and Mrs. Dalvi will give away the prizes.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The O. S. K. steamer "Honolulu Maru' left Moji for Bombay on the 28th January and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 24th February, via usual ports.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Lindsay" left Suez in the morning of the 28th instant.

ENGLISH MAIL'S ARRIVAL.—The Commander s.s. "Naldera" wirelesses that owing to bad weather in the Arabian Sea, he now expects to arrive alongside Ballard Pier at 1 a.m. on Friday, the 31st instant. The "Naldera" will sail for Australia, at 8 a.m. from Ballard Pier on the same day.

KALYANJI RATANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients (male 1,244, females 1,305 and children 1,721) treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of December last, was 4,271.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tattori Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a.m. on Friday, the 31st instant.

GILDER TANK MARKET.—The attention of readers is drawn to the advertisement (which appears in this issue elsewhere) about the re-opening of the Gilder Tank Municipal Market, in which it is stated that on and from 1st February, fish, mutton, etc. and wholesale fruit and vegetables will be sold in the Market.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

—:o:—

Training Camp For Bombay.

I is proposed to hold a training camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal in Bombay for 15 days from February 23rd. Those who are interested in the Volunteer work and who are willing to join the Dal are requested to meet at the Congress Office on Saturday (February) at 5.30 p. m. (S. T.) when further information regarding the camp training will be given.

JAVERI MURDER CASE.

—:o:—

MYSTERY UNRAVELLED YET.

Accused To Remain On Bail Till Feb.

The murder of Nemchand Chaganlal Jhaveri, a rich diamond merchant of Bombay, whose dead body was found in an unclaimed train in the Nagpur Express train on January 12, continues to baffle the police. In spite of vigorous investigations the authorities have not succeeded in solving the mystery of the crime, nor are they in a position to attribute the murder to any particular individual or gang.

It will be recalled the police placed under arrest Abdulla Hashim Machiwalla, son of a wealthy landed-proprietor and businessman named Haji Hassam Haji A. Machiwalla, J.P., and three other Mahomedans in this connection. On an application made by Mr. S. G. Velinkar, a few days back, the accused were, however, bailed out on a substantial security.

The case was called for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday.

Sub-Inspector V. S. Kawandekar made an application requesting the Court to allow the four accused to remain on bail till February 12. The first accused had already been released on bail by the Court's order. The other three accused had been released by the police on a bond of Rs. 500.

The officer stated that there was not sufficient evidence against the accused to keep them in police custody. Property valued at Rs. 13,952 had been stolen in the case, but so far nothing had been discovered.

As further inquiries had to be made in the matter he requsted the Court that the accused might be allowed to remain on bail till February.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the first accused while Mr. I. S. Haji appeared for the fourth accused.

The Magistrate granted the accused.

Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee.

—:o:—

The Joint Hon. Secretary of the above Committee sends the following statement of monies received in response to the appeal made by the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee for funds:—

Rs. 5 from Anonymous; Rs. 11 from Mr. Jamnadas Harjiwandas. Rs. 200 from N. M. Wadia Charities for November and December 1929 and Rs. 51 by Cheque from the Trustees of the will of the late Mr. Naranji Umarsi Chothani, (through the Joint Honorary Secretary, Matunga Residents' Association).

The Committee appeal that those gentlemen who are sympathetic towards the beggars will become members of the Society on payment of an annual subscription of Rs. 10.

Donations may be sent to Mr. K. S. Sethna, Honorary Treasurer of the Committee (Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort), or to Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, Joint Honorary Secretary, (82 Hughes Road).

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service. Ismail Building, Hornby Road. Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Jan. 29.	
Previous Closing Rate	17.21
To-day's Opening Rate	17.22
Difference	plus.01
To-day's Closing Rate	16.81
Difference	—40

Broach Expectations Rs. 288 0 0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 29.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.18
To-day's Opening Rate	9.12
Difference	—06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.10
Difference	—08

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, Jan. 29.			
Silver Ready	22	11	0
Lower	0	2	0
Silver Forward	20	0	0
Lower	0	3	0

Tone of market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 29.			
1st Settlement	46	13	0
2nd Settlement	46	8	0

SON'S MARRIAGE DESPITE HIGH COURT'S INJUNCTION.

Father Faced With Contempt Proceedings.

TWO GIRLS LEFT AS WIDOWS BY BRIDEGROOM'S DEATH.

The Hon. Justices Sir N. W. Kemp, and Mr. Murphy at the High Court heard the notice of motion requiring three persons of Nadiad (Kaira Dist) to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for contempt of Court.

The respondents are Manilal Girdhar Barot, Chunilal Kanji Barot, and Damodar Girdhar Barot, all belonging to the Brahmabhatt caste of Nadiad.

The first respondent was arranging to have his 12 year old son Parbhulal married a second time. The Yuvak Mandal (Youth league) of the caste and others strongly agitated against the proposed marriage on the ground that it would be highly prejudicial to the interests of the parties as the boy was in delicate health and had already one wife livings. As the father was obstinate the youth league obtained an injunction from the Bombay High Court on 27th May last, which was served on the father two days later. In spite of this, the very next day the boy was married in the Baroda State territory.

BRIDEGROOM'S DEATH.

A tragic situation arose when a few days after the hurried marriage, the boy died leaving his two wives of tender age as widows, a very pitiable plight in Hindu society.

The respondent's action in disobeying the Court's injunction was brought to the notice of the High Court which issued a rule against them.

The unfortunate father was in a very awkward situation. The tears had hardly dried in his eyes over his son's death, when he was faced with a prosecution for contempt of Court. In view of this, the petitioners (Youth league) were prepared to withdraw the proceedings.

A SERIOUS OFFENCE.

When the rule came on for hearing, the second respondent tendered an apology, throwing all the blame on the first respondent. The latter's pleader, Mr. U. L. Shah also withdrew from the case on the ground that he had received no instructions from his client.

The Court took a severe view of the respondent's conduct, remarking that no apology would lessen the seriousness of the offence of contempt of court.

Their Lordships directed a fresh notice to be issued against the first respondent as his pleader had withdrawn from the case. The rule, therefore, stands adjourned.

Mr. J. M. Barot, Advocate, appeared for the petitioners.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

VICEROY'S FUTILE ADDRESS TO ASSEMBLY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Poona, Jan. 28.

In the Nationalist circles of Poona the address of H. E. The Viceroy to the Lagislative Assembly has been received with complete disappointment. His Excellency has given veiled threats of repressions and though the whole speech couched in soft words, its general tone is taken to be unsatisfactory and as leading India no further than by his last October address. "Kesari" has described the address as futile and as useless as the udders on the neck of a goat. As the speech does not consider the question of amnesty, those who have boycotted the Round Table Conference with certainly not care to reconsider their position. But it is doubtful whether even the Liberals who want a Dominion Status constitution will be satisfied with the trend of the speech. "Kesari" concludes that the speech has made the political situation more complicated.

The "Dnyan Prakash," on the contrary, lays stress on the necessity of unity in India which the Viceroy preached with vehemence. It calls upon the Hindu Sabhawallas to give up their separatist attitude and uphold the idea of another All-Parties' Conference in accordance with the Madras resolution of the Liberal Federation.

TILAK PATHAK ANNIVERSARY.

The ninth anniversary of this Pathak was celebrated yesterday evening under the presidentship of Mr. H. V. Tulpule in the Deshmukh Wada. This Pathak is nine years old and has been the parent of the whole nationalist Boy-Scout movement in Maharashtra and particularly of the Maharashtra Bal-Cham Mandal. On the occasion the boys made an exhibition of their sports, Drill etc. and a small show-room also of the various small things prepared by boys by way of craftsmanship was opened Mr. Pathak maintains a good library and has also other necessary equipment. After the report was read, the President gave short pieces of advice to the national scouts and urged upon them the usefulness of taking part in national processions and meetings etc. so that the boys might have feelings of patriotism postered among them. The Pathak is trying to be self-supporting and merely by playing the band it had earned last year about Rs. 150. So far the "Pathak" has sent out many students who have distinguished themselves in their professions. After a vote of thanks to the president and the guests proposed by Mr. V. M. Deshmukh, the soul of the Maharashtra Balchamu Mandal, the function was over.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

There seems to be confusion about the future of the Congress-organisation in Maharashtra. While many of the Responsivist office-bearers of the Provincial Congress Committee have resigned, one of the Secretaries has written to "Kesari" a letter declining to resign as he considers himself responsible to the M. P. C. C. and not as a bailiff of the Congress Working Committee. What steps are being taken for bye-elections are not yet known. It appears that the change of Congress creed will have a somewhat adverse effect on the membership of the Congress at least in Maharashtra. Whatever it is, for the present at least the M. P. C. C. appears to be in a state of suspended animation!

LATE SIRDAR NAOROJI PADAMJI.

Sardar Naoroji Padamji died yesterday afternoon at his residence at the age of 90. He belonged to the oldest Parsi families of the Peshwa's times. Like his father, he was a prominent public man in his time and was the President of the City Municipality. He was awarded the C. I. E. by Government. He was a Moderate in politics. He leaves behind him one daughter Miss Hirabai.

Mr. G. B. Lele, a friend and follower of Lok. Tilak passed away last week. He was a co-worker of Tilak's in the D. E. Society and left it with Tilak. He was a Sanskrit Pandit.

SHRIGONDA BOMB EXPLOSION.

The Deputy Inspector General C. I. D. Mr. Hailey has declared that the bomb at Shrigonda was not meant to kil the Collector of Ahmednagar.

MINOR MAHARAJAH.

His Highness the Minor Maharajah of Bhavnagar paid a visit to the Servants of India Society's Home.

On the 25th and the 26th there were 23 and 20 attacks and 11 and 12 deaths respectively due to smallpox.

The Gopal A. V. School held its gathering on Sunday last under the presidentship of Principal Mahajani.

MARKET RATES.

The following rates ruled in the Poona market on the 27th (One palla is equal to 120 seers. The rates are for one "palla"):—Jaggery Rs. 20-22. Chillies Rs. 36|43. Groundnut Swadeshi Rs. 33|36. Jowari Rs. 15|19. Bajri Rs. 18|22. Wheat high class Rs. 27|33. Rice ambe-mohor Rs. 29|43. Vegetable oil Rs. 51|53. Ghee Rs. 160|220. Cocoanut oil Rs. 55 and onwards Copra Rs. 35|36.

Yogic System Of Physical Culture.

—:o:—

The Yoga Shikshan Class was opened at Karad, Dist. Satara on 6-7-1927, and at Kandewadi (Bombay) on 3-10-1929. In this class students are given detailed instructions in various poses and practices of Hathvoga ("asanas") and Pranayam. These yogic exercises increase physical and spiritual powers and have also curative effects. Instructions are given free to those who are not in a position to pay fees.

Those who desire to join this Bombay class should apply for further particulars to:—Yoga Shikshan Warg, Nawalkar Building, Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4.

PROJECTED CRUISE OF E. INDIES SQUADRON.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

In the House of Commons today replying to questions Mr. Alexander said he had no information of any postponement of projected cruise of the East Indian Squadron down the East African coast. He added that it was anticipated that "Effingham" and "Enterprise" would leave Aden about 1st May.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1930.

NEED FOR PROTECTION.

—:o:—

Annual meetings of Chambers of Commerce are generally used as a field day for speeches reviewing the work done during the year, commenting on the existing situation, economic and political, and making attempts at anticipating events in the next year. The Indian Merchants' Chamber had its field day on Saturday last and both the retiring and incoming Presidents delivered long speeches which contained a dissertation on the topics of the day. Mr. Tairsee's views on the present political situation we have dealt with already. They occupied the major portion of his speech which emphasized only two commercial subjects of importance viz., Indian Mercantile Marine and protection to the textile industry. It was expected by those interested in the industry that the present session of the Assembly would witness a genuine attempt by Government to meet the situation. The Government of India, however, still persist in maintaining their old traditions by sitting quiet and not moving at all in the matter. Even now correspondence is apparently going on between them and the interests concerned with regard to the improvement of the internal conditions, or "putting the house in order" as the phrase goes, but there is no reference to any protective measures which may be adopted. In the meanwhile, as Mr. Tairsee pointed out, the imports from Japan reached in ten months of 1929, the figure of 435 million yards as against 308 million yards for the whole of 1928. The shareholders of Bombay mills have lost more than Rs. 7 crores in the capital and more than 25 per cent. of Bombay mills have had to be reconstructed with or without first going into liquidation. Some idea of the plight of the Indian textile industry may be had from the fact that some mill-owenrs in Bombay have already given notice to their employees that their mills will be closed down from April. To-day only a few mills have given this notice but, if Government persist in their attitude of callous apathy, many more mills will be compelled to resort to this extreme step with the result that thousands of workers will be thrown out of employment and they and their families will soon find nothing standing between them and starvation. The disastrous effects of the closing down of one mill after another on the industrial life of the city it would be easier to imagine than to describe. And yet nothing would be easier than to avoid all this economic loss and human suffering if the Government of India had a genuine desire to give effective protection to a national industry.

While the textile industry is passing through this crisis, the shipping industry is trying to secure legislation which alone will avert a similar crisis for it and will restore to India some of the glories of her past. The retiring President of the Chamber is justified in saying that the Conference held recently between His Excellency the Viceroy and representatives of shipping interests cannot be deemed a failure. Further steps need to be taken to follow up the results of that meeting and to evolve some line of action which will secure the placing of Mr. Haji's Bill on the Statute book. We stoutly deny that there is any direct or indirect expropriation involved in Mr. Haji's Bill and we cannot agree that the foreign shipping interests can impress their will upon the course of legislation or such action as Government may be disposed to take. We recognise that the foreign shipping interests have built up a large shipping industry and must have invested a good deal of money. The question, however, is whether India is to have a national shipping of her own. If the answer is in the affirmative, any conference or conferences which the Viceroy may convene must start with this definite objective before it and then proceed to find out ways and means by which that objective can be reached. It is to be feared that with regard to both political and shipping conferences Government have taken hold of the wrong end first. With regard to shipping, Government must recognise and admit the principle that India should have a shipping of her own and that the coastal shipping should be reserved to only Indian bottoms. The process as to how this can be achieved should then be worked out between representatives of Government, Indian shipping and British shipping. British shipping interests should have their voice heard with regard to the steps to be taken to substitute Indian shipping for foreign shipping, but they cannot be allowed to make any changes in the fundamental principle, viz., reservation of coastal shipping for Indian bottoms.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee gave a vigorous reply to the contentions urged by Sir George Schuster before the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in regard to the so-called impossibility of going back to the 16d. ratio. The tragedy of the situation is that, with the disastrous results of the 18d. ratio writ large on trade industries and agriculture of the country in recent times, Government representatives either cannot or will not see them, and those who bring these facts to the notice of the public and the powers-that-be are still dubbed in certain quarters as "faddists" and "curios-hunters." Mr. Hooseinbhoy laid the greatest emphasis in his speech on the industrialisation of the country and condemned measures like the 18d. ratio which come in the way of such an industrialisation. He also deplored the present condition of Labour in this country and suggested the appointment of an unofficial permanent Board of Arbitration for every industry in an industrial centre. The Tariff Board and the Railway Rates Advisory Committee are all agencies set up for the development of industries, and if their main function is not properly kept in view it must be because there is some hiatus in the organisation. This hiatus can be removed, according to Mr. Hooseinbhoy, if a national Economic Board is set up in order to co-ordinate various economic activities. Without such co-ordination, there is a danger of energies being frittered away in different directions and bodies like the Tariff Board, Railway Rates Advisory Committee or the Central Advisory Council for Agriculture being incapable of achieving results which are being achieved in other countries. What happens with regard to such bodies has happened and is happening with regard to the different Commissions and Committees appointed by Government. Lakhs of rupees are spent on the labours of such Commissions or Committees and ultimately either their reports are shelved and only a few unimportant parts of them are acted upon. All this will continue till there is some central co-ordinating agency at work and the suggestion of a Central Board is worth consideration by Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Legislature. It presupposes, of course, an earnest and genuine desire on the part of Government to industrialise India in the true sense of the word. If we are lost, however, in the mazes of the ultimate destination and the journey towards that destination, there is not much hope of the fulfilment of the ideal the incoming President of the Chamber sets up before the commercial community. If the present political machinery, which is the worst that a country can have if it wants to progress in commerce, education, social reform and industry, is to persist any longer, we shall come to the journey's end, as Sir Chimanlal optimistically says with regard to the Round Table Conference, but that end will not be "life" but "death."

O'DWYER PROPHESIES.

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"India has been the grave of many Empires. From the dome of the Viceroy's house in New Delhi Lord Irwin can survey the ruined capitals of seven dynasties; but to-day we are looking on at the unparalleled spectacle of an Empire deliberately digging its own grave." With these prophetic-sounding words does Sir Michael O'Dwyer begin an article in the "Daily Mail" on the present situation in India. It is naturally a venomous article, but is of instructive interest to us in India, the writer's rage being the measure of India's strength and progress; and as a wholesome irritant it should do a lot of good to Indians with any tendency to flag or look back. The digging process, says Sir Michael, began with Mr. Montagu setting the "evil example of throwing to the wolves his own Officers" and following it up "with a nauseating tribute to his 'friend' Gandhi". Nor did the digging stop there. Successive Viceroys and Governors danced to Mr. Montagu's tune, while Gandhi was "even in his penance planning sins anew". After reviewing with matchless malevolence the events of the Non-Co-operation days, Sir Michael chides the Government for releasing Gandhi "without even exacting a promise that he would abandon his revolutionary activities", as if all the might of the Empire could wring from him any such promise. Then Gandhi requited this "clemency" by "heading every movement designed to subvert the King-Emperor's Government". But Gandhiji did not go half so fast as did George Washington.

Sir Michael is most enraged to find that Gandhi has again "dominated the revolutionary Congress at Lahore", when his influence was expected to have reached its lowest ebb. Here were collected all the horrors of Moscow and all "the terrorist organisations responsible for the recent murders of British officials and the attempt on Lord Irwin's life", and all this "under the protection of that very Government that the Congress and its satellites are avowedly striving to destroy". More amusing is the following: "The Congress, composed mainly of puny down-country Hindus, was fearful of the Punjabi Muslims and Sikhs. The Government kindly provided a strong force of special police to protect the revolutionaries and to prevent hostile Sikh or Muslim demonstrations." This is somewhat inconsistent with Sir Michael's very next statement that "the Government abdicated its own authority by making the revolutionary volunteers responsible for law and order". But rage, like love, is blind; and to rage is added grief, which makes Sir Michael lament that "the statue of John Lawrence on the Lahore Mall looks down grimly on this humiliating surrender". On the top of all this, the Congress has dared to declare for complete independence and threaten civil disobedience. That, says Sir Michael, is "a declaration of war" and "that is the crowning achievement of Gandhi", of one, who, according to a friend of Sir Michael, is "the biggest imposter that ever frightened a cowardly Gvoernment or fooled a credulous people".

After this, one does not need to be told what Sir Michael wants. Without knowing it, he digs deep. For he says: "The Congress resolutions are an open incitement to law-breaking and rebellion and must be dealt with accordingly. Give Gandhi and his colleagues as a 'locus poenitential' the opportunity publicly to recant and withdraw them. If so, well and good; if not, the only course open to a self-respecting Government is to enforce the law against those who break it or incite others to break it—Gandhi and his colleagues.... But if we falter now, we shall indeed have dug our own grave." Verily, they know not what they do. If Sir Michael's recipe is tried by the Government, the process of digging, in a different sense from his, will be complete. Gandhi and his colleagues, now thinking furiously about a practicable formula of action, will not have to search long or far. It is difficult to conceive of idler threats than Sir Michael's.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

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The Girni Kamgar Union workers have to some extent redeemed their reputation by declaring in their own statement that they "never had any intention to insult the Congress Flag and that "the Red Flaggers did their best to co-operate with the Congress in making the Independence celebrations a success. They have also done well to disown the culprit who dared even to try to pull down the Flag. But they have at the same time thought it fit to qualify the statement by adding that "the workers could not accept the Congress Flag as their own" and that "hauling down the Congress Flag was certainly not considered to be a necessary part of the first Independence Day celebrations". We are confident that a vast majority of workers and peasants in India will repudiate such truculence and such half-hearted attitude towards the National Flag. Any section of the country, large or small, classified on an economic or religious basis, is entitled to have its own special flag and use it in connection with its special activities, be it the Red Flag or the Bhagwa Zenda. But the Tricolour is for the whole nation, symbolises the freedom of the nation and must be exclusively used on an occasion when the right to national freedom is to be emphasised. It should be cherished by all those who wish to free India from political domination and economic exploitation. It is therefore not enough for Indian workers to be only tolerant towards the National Flag. But they, in common with all their countrymen, should love it and defend it against all those who discredit it. As Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, himself a most ardent friend of workers and peasants, says: "Our Tricolour Flag, if it stands for anything, stands for the freedom of the masses of India from exploitation....We shall protect it and defend it with full determination and with the last ounce of strength and energy in us."

NO CHANGE IN SPIRIT.

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After the Viceregal announcement of October 31, which met with a conditional but constructive response from all political parties in the country in the Delhi-Allahabad manifesto, it was presumed that Government were anxious to do their level best to create a favourable atmosphere in the country for the "invitation" contained in the Viceregal announcement. The Delhi-Allahabad manifesto emphasized that in order to secure such an atmosphere it was essential that there should be a radical change in the spirit of the administration. Such a change would have met with a ready response from the people. But Sir James Crerar's reply to an interpellation by Mr. Bhargava in the Assembly on Wednesday indicates that during the period between the Viceregal announcement and the Congress session at Lahore, the period when Government had the most suitable opportunity to conciliate the people, their mentality did not change. The number of sedition cases started, Sir James Crerar said during this period was 9 and "no instructions had been issued asking the local Governments not to start such cases". This was how the bureaucracy set about to create a "favourable atmosphere"!

WELCOME MOVE.

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In a communique issued by the High Commissioner for Palestine the significant announcement is made that the Council of the League of Nations has accepted the proposal of the British Government that a Commission appointed by the League Council should obtain an early and final settlement of the rights and claims of Muslims and Jews at the Wailing Wall. The Council therefore has decided to appoint a Commission which will consist of three members "who shall not be of British nationality and at least one of whom shall be a person eminently qualified for the purpose by judicial functions he has performed". This is a welcome move on the part of the Council and if suggestions are invited from the Arab Executive Council regarding the fittest persons to be members of the Commission, just as they are from the British Government, there is a possibility that a body commanding the confidence of all parties will be functioning to solve this intricate question. We have no reason to doubt that the names suggested for nomination by the British Government will be unwelcome to the Palestine Jews.

LONG-STANDING GRIEVANCE.

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If the resolution moved by Mr. Jayakar regarding the revival of the competitive examination for recruitment to the I.M.S., which was accepted by the Legislative Assembly in the amended form suggested by Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, is acted upon by Government, a long-standing grievance will be at least partially relieved. We say partially, because the amendment which was moved by the spokesman of the European non-official group in the Assembly secured at once the retention of the vested interests of Britishers by substituting the words "a competitive examination simultaneously in England and in India," for the demand in Mr. Jayakar's resolution that the examination for recruitment to the I.M.S. "should be held annually at a convenient centre in India." As it is much of the importance of Mr. Jayakar's move to secure for Indian medical talent the fullest opportunity to serve its own country through a covenanted service is lost. What is still more significant is that the correspondent of an Anglo-Indian contemporary has hastened to assure the British members of the I.M.S. that "resolutions passed on the initiative of private members do not have direct practical effect." It is for the Government of India, however, now that they have accepted Mr. Jayakar's resolution in a truncated form to make immediate representations at Whitehall to revive the competitive examination and to hold it simultaneously in India. It will be a test of their sincerity.

PROBLEMS OF MODERN PERSIA.

INDUSTRIAL OR AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY?

(By G. K. N.)

The following interesting comments on current Persian history are exclusively by some of the most distinguished publicists. They do not represent criticism by any foreigner, however sympathetic, of the events in Persia.

In the session of the Majlis of January 5, the Deputy Mr. Farukhi stated that in virtue of the law passed in the year 1305 and another one on 2nd Fervardin 1307 (April 11,1928), the construction of a railway line extending to 150 kilometres in the north and of the same length in the south, was entrusted to an American German Syndicate; he recalled that the revenues from the monopoly of sugar and tea were reserved for railway construction. According to the information received, said Mr. Farukhi, it appeared that the Government had decided that after the completion of the railway in the north upto Aliabad and in the south upto Dizpul no more rails would be laid in Iran. In case this be so, the construction of the two small patches which have caused millions to the nation would be of no use and Mr. Farukhi demanded a reply from the Government on the matter. The Deputy further stated that he had asked several questions a month ago to the Minister of Finance on the subject of lowering of silver money and the rise of the British pound which were jointly threatening general bankruptcy to which he had received no reply.

SERIOUS ECONOMIC SITUATION

Since Mr. Dashti of the "Shafaq Sorkh" started the agitation six months ago, the Persian journals are, one after another giving prominence to the serious economic situation of the country. The discontent finds expression in the proceedings of the Majlis quite as well as in the Teheran Press. The Persian Press is not without certain restraints upon thoughtless scribbling. We can, therefore, imagine the extent of the condition of affairs which are deplored in almost every daily of Teheran.

According to the "Shafaq Sorkh" the Director of Instruction, Damghan, had to close class V of the Government school owing to insufficiency of funds leaving the pupils in difficulty.

On January 3, Reuter announced from London that it was actually possible to exchange telegraphic photographs between London and Berlin. In this connection the "Kushesh" humorously exclaims that in the world of progress the only advance made by Persia is by her poets and suggests that instead of transmitting the calls of their hearts to their beloved and conveying transports of joy by means of the zephyr they should now take to sending their business messages by means of this new scientific discovery. "My dear compatriots," the writer proceeds, "it is time that you realised the truth that we are not created only to write verses. Our country and our social life have urgent needs of industry, agriculture, commerce and science, if, indeed, you want to live really as other nations live." The writer further criticises the educational system "which leads nowhere."

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

On the 6th of January, His Imperial Majesty the Shah was at Ahwaz to open the Southern section of the railway. In commemoration of the event the Anglo-Persian Oil Company made the following announcement:

"The Anglo-Persian Oil Company is happy to share the joy of the entire population of Khozistan according welcome to His Imperial Majesty to whom the Company offers its respectful and most cordial congratulations. As the Company believes that nothing can give His Imperial Majesty greater pleasure than the increase of emoluments and pay to the Persian employees of the Company, the latter has decided to take immediate measures in this connection and to give to their staffs, manual and clerical, 55 per cent. increase in their salary, above any further increments that they may receive. The least income of the manual labourers will not be below 4 krans a day.

The U. S. S. R. (Russian Ambassador at Teheran) invited, according to the "Iran," the best Persian scholars to take part in the festivities which were to take place at Baku on January 10 on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the University of Azarbayjan in the Caucasus

I have received some of the re-

(Continued on Page 5.)

CHILDREN'S TOYS

UTILITY OF MAKING SUITABLE CHOICE

(BY DR. WALTER SHUCK, OF BERLIN.)

Those of us who have ever watched the keen interest which children devote to their games and playthings must have noticed that these mean just as much to them as does work to us. It is easy, therefore, to appreciate the great importance that must be attached to the careful selection of all their toys. A child instinctively chooses those toys and playthings in which it is supremely interested. Hence it follows that it must be possible to influence its interests by our choice of toys for its use. It is not only necessary to see to it that the subject matter, as it were, is suitable; but it is also—and equally—important to pay regard to the finish and the quality of the material. There can be no doubt that it is only by means of toys that children can be taught properly to appreciate the quality of the work as such. A neatly finished model of an engine gives them a better knowledge of physics than can be imparted by many a textbook. When little girls do their needlework and make use, for this purpose, of the material contained in their doll's workcases, our aim must be to give them a certain training for the serious work that awaits them in later life The material, therefore, must be suitable for the children's needs, at least work on a small scale.

GERMAN TOY INDUSTRY.

Children are the most precious assets of every nation; and it stands to reason that everything tending to exercise a considerable influence upon their development must be carefully examined as regards the direction of such influence. It is no mere accident that Germany, the country which has produced so large a number of eminent educationalists, is also the largest and foremost producer of toys in Europe. Even during an age when dry book knowledge was appreciated far more than now-a-days, the German toy manufacturers endeavoured to turn out such articles only as would please the children because of their fine shapes and contours.

CENTURY-OLD TRADITION.

It is true that toys are meant to teach them something, but this must be done through the medium of play and to the exclusion of undue exertion. Compliance with these demands rests on a century-old tradition. A hundred years before the discovery of America toys were manufactured by the artisans of Nuremberg; and since then their technical perfection has been constantly improved until our modern standard was attained. Such progress could not be achieved without radical changes in the fundamental structure of the toy industry. In former days toys were almost exclusively produced in works of small or medium size. At present, however, there are in Germany a large number of big factories capable of turning out cheap toys by mass-production.

HYGIENIC FACTOR.

Toys differ from a good many other articles in one important respect inasmuch as they are required to satisfy far-reaching demands as to their quality, no matter whether they are manufactured by mass production or not. The material of which they consist must meet every requirement of hygiene. The colours—including those of toys which the child ought not to put into its mouth—must be absolutely non-poisonous; and the material itself as well as the workmanship must be such as to be capable of resisting the destructive spirit inherent in every child.

NOVEL PROBLEMS.

Our modern age has confronted the German toy industry with a number of novel problems. At no previous time has there been so rapid a succession of technical changes as is the case at present; and never have children been more keenly interested in technical matters than during our own age. It has already been said that the toys with which we present our children must be such as to arouse their interest. The toy manufacturers, therefore, not only in Germany, but also everywhere else, have found themselves faced with the same difficulty

(Continued on page 5).

NOTES OF T[HE DAY]

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Patience.

It will be recalled Wedgwood Benn in re[ply] cent interpellation a[s] whether there was in contemplation on the Government any sch[eme] stituting an Indian Air an evasive answer say[ing] nucleus of such a force consideration. Reply question by Briga[dier] Clifton Brown on Tues[day] ing the present const[itution] the Air Force in Ind[ia] that this Force consis[ts] of eight squadrons. [There] is no indication whate[ver] part of the Secretary of S[tate] India or the Government of In[dia] that Indians will be admitted to any of these squadrons, and the miserably low number of candidates from India allowed entry at Cranwell precludes the possibility of any trained Indians clamouring for admission. But the people of this country are, of course, to understand that they must have patience. They will have the opportunity of having an Air Force of their own, perhaps after a couple of centuries, if one can judge by the present rate of progress.

Boycott The Elections.

Some pro-Council Congressmen seem to have started a canard that in certain political circles a special session of the Congress is seriously suggested for reconsidering the Council question. We cannot believe that any responsible Congressman could have made such a silly suggestion within a few days of a most definite and almost unanimous declaration against the Councils, less than a dozen persons voting against it. The canard is designed only to stiffen the attitude of those who seek to defy the Congress mandate against Councils and to weaken the growing response to the mandate. The only course consistent with the prestige and discipline of the Congress is for Congress Committees and voters to disown all Council candidates and boycott the elections rigorously. A vote cast for a Congressman who defies the Congress mandate or a non-Congressman is alike an affront to the Congress.

Response To The Whistle.

The Viceroy having assured all parties and interests full representation at the London Conference, some Poona non-Brahmins are understood to have suggested that the non-Brahmins should join neither the Liberals nor "Extremists" but should join the Conference independently. If the Government wish for any reason separate representation for the Mahrattas,—do they not form "politically" an important minority?—some Mahratta worthies will not be wanting to respond to the slightest suggestion. Perhaps it does not suit Government's policy yet to say anything about the composition of the Conference. The bigger the scramble for the gilded apple, the better for them.

National Songs In Schools.

We understand that some local Governments have resumed propaganda against the use of Khaddar and the teaching of national songs in recognised schools. We trust the report is not true and that Government will realise betimes the futility and frivolousness of such propaganda. It is indeed the duty of students in all schools and colleges to popularise among themselves Khaddar and national songs. It is also the duty of teachers to help them and even lead them. Many municipalities and Local Boards have even made the teaching of national songs compulsory in the schools under them. More Local Bodies may follow their example. It is also necessary for teachers and students to cultivate among themselves a love for the National Flag by all possible means.

A Thought For The Day.

"Th students are at once the hope and glory of the Mo[vement]. Theirs is the inspi[ration] the movement. The[irs] fice. Theirs is th[e] are the torch-bear[ers] to Freedom. They on the Road to L[iberty]

—DE[AN]

Cruel.

Young Man: "I [love] ther to marr[y] or a sensible Friend: "Don't w[ait] girl will do b[etter] sible girl will

OURSE AND TRAINING NEWS.

Preparations For Big Engagements

WINDING UP GALLOPS.

(BY "PILOT".)

OF ITALY (C. Hoyt) was nied by GALLANT GAEL) in a nine furlongs' spin. F ITALY was easily supe- is in top-hole condition.

ITY LOOK (Reynolds) measure of GREEN FLAG in a mile and a quarter

GH (Barnett) with ARGOS (McQuade) went ongs at top speed. They well together.

EN (Sipbritt). HIGHNESS ker) and TRISTAN (Stokes) were sent a stripped mile and a quarter gallop. In a good run ACUMEN and HIGHNESS finished about level.

SHIPSHAPE (Walker) together with CONCILLIATOR (Stokes) and BALDERSTON (Sibbritt) galloped ten furlongs. SHIPSHAPE was the best of the trio and has come on rapidly.

BALLINALEE (R. Boy) held a slight advantage over ATREAS (Burn) in a ten furlongs' spin.

LONG REIGN (Townsend) with BUSHY PARK (Marrable) was sent a rousing mile and a quarter gallop. LONG REIGN was better and must run well on Saturday.

DE BEERS II (Black) and TUBERVILLE (Walker) galloped a mile. TUBERVILLE shaped better and should be watched.

ORANGE LENA (Barnett) beat LIPSTOWN (McQuade) in a burst over six furlongs.

BALLYBROPHY (Whiteside) showed more speed than SERMON (Marrable) in a dash over four furlongs.

ARCH KNIGHT (Barnett) and FAR APART (McQuade) traversed nine furlongs together. They finished level.

DEFEND (Barnett) had ICE MARK (McQuade) for company in a brisk six furlongs' run. Keep an eye on the former who looks particularly well.

Both WOOLWORTH KING (Marrable) and KILDERKIN (Whiteside) raced well together in a mile and a quarter spin.

BUSHY PARK (Marrable) failed to hold SUN ARCH (Whiteside) in a gallop over ten furlongs.

FACINO (Hill) easily disposed of BONAPARTE (R. Boy) over a mile.

DARIAL II (Sibbritt) and FLYING STEVE (Stokes) negotiated seven furlongs together. The latter was better.

M IGENES (R. Boy) strode out freely and well in a mile and a quarter run. Looks fit.

FOBEIDA (Behsman) was highly impressive in a brisk seven furlongs' gallop.

BLACK JEST (Burn) was not good enough for POLAND (R. Boy) in a mile spin. Watch the latter.

SCOTTISH FLAG (Morris) outpointed RAM (Herbert) in a gallop over a mile.

MEENA (R. Boy) and EASTERN BLOOM (Burn) contested six furlongs. MEENA was better.

JODI (Barnett) was impressive in a mile gallop by himself.

LUCKY STAR (Behsman) moved very freely in an easy run over a mile. Looks well.

GREY MIDDLETON (R. Boy) galloped a mile. RARITY (Clarke) accompanied him for four furlongs. The first named is in great form.

HARSAK (R. Boy) shaped pleasingly in a burst over six furlongs.

SULTANA (Burn) beat ARADIN (R. Boy) in a gallop over six furlongs.

WINNING POST (Howell) and KAYID SAUD (Black) were sent six furlongs at top speed They finished together.

SHIVAJI PRASAD (R. Boy) galloped a mile. Fit and well.

SARKA (Behsman) was sharpened over six furlongs. Went in good style.

SARSAM (Reynolds) pleased in a mile run.

RIYAD II (Behsman) covered six furlongs in impressive style.

EASTERN ESSEX (R. Boy) gave an improved display when sent to cover seven furlongs.

SAXPENCE (Brace) was assisted by THREE STAR II (Stokes) in a brisk six furlongs' gallop. SAXPENCE finished ahead.

ROMANESCO (Brace) had the beating of NORTH-WEST PASSAGE (R. Boy) and STAR OF FRANCE (C. Hoyt) in a gallop over nine furlongs.

SHRI NARAYAN (Morris) with a stable mate went seven furlongs at three-quarter pace

WINKFORD (Walker), MARCH BROWN (Sibbritt) and LUCKY MAN (Stokes) galloped nine furlongs together. MARCH BROWN was the best, but WINKFORD has come on a good deal.

CHEERFUL GIFT (Herbert) and INDIAN STAR (R. Boy) went a top speed gallop over ten furlongs. The former was better.

STARTER (Reynolds) and ANYTHING (Stephens) galloped seven furlongs. STARTER was better.

GORBIO (Hill) had LOOSE MOMENTS (Stokes) on the stretch in a rattling mile and a quarter gallop.

ROBERT (Sibbritt) galloped six furlongs. NILE accompanied him over the concluding three furlongs. The former is in great form.

RUBDAN (Black) accompanied AMIJ (Howell) in a six furlongs' burst. Both are well.

PASHA (Hill) beat JALAL (R. Boy) in a dash over six furlongs.

LION (R. Boy) strode out freely and well in a run over six furlongs.

FUNNY FACE (Hoyt) moved well in a ten furlongs' run.

ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA.

Chances Of Probable Starters Discussed.

(BY "PILOT".)

The Bombay season proper opens with really high class racing and with the Eclipse Stakes, the chief prize, Saturday's meeting is bound to be well attended. A big entry has dwindled down to small proportions, for many trainers rather than pay the big forfeit have long since struck out their horses which have either not come on enough, or have not the chance to win a race of this description.

In this article I propose to discuss the chances of horses which are likely to face the starter on Saturday afternoon. Race-goers may not had the time to ... might find the following interest.

ITALY, the only re- of Mr. Eve. A five- f Caligula, he is the horse in India to- brilliant successes in won the King-Em- nd Viceroy's Cup, ly scored in the As the winner of 's Eclipse Stakes former will doubt- favourite on Satur- judges believe that in though he is likely to meet a stout lot of rivals. Probable jockey, C. Hoyt.

ACUMEN, a sturdy son of Blink and Lady Alicia. Owned by Mr. A. Habib. Has found his best form and maintains an unbroken sequence of successes this season. He is trained to the minute and will be in the fighting whatever wins. Probable jockey, B. Easton.

DE BEERS, a five-year chestnut of Tredennis who carries the popular Kelso jacket. A good middle distance performer. Game as a pebble, but likely to be outclassed here. Jockey, J. Harding.

MOUNT ARGOS and TYNAGH will represent Mr. Shantidas Askuran. Both stay well over the course, but may not be seen to advantage in this terms affair. Latter appears to be the better of the pair.

SHIPSHAPE and HIGHNESS carry the Rajpipla jacket. The former's preparation has been timed for this event. The son of Lomond is bound to give a good account of himself. Jockey, Sibbritt.

HIGHNESS, 5 years old by Viceroy out of Reverence. Has made considerable improvement and must be thereabouts under the right handling. Also engaged in the Bombay City Plate where he may start.

ARCH DRUID, VERDANT GREEN and CHEERFUL GIFT are nominated by the Kolhapur establishment. An useful trio, but likely to be out-classed.

NAUGHTY LOOK and JONATHAN owned by Mr. Ardeshir. Useful horses in their own class but with a remote chance in a race of this description.

LONG REIGN will sport Mr. Pine's jacket. A likely customer. Others who still figure among the entrants are WOOLWORTH KING, RED RUNNER, EASTERN BLOOM and BALLINALEE. Neither has produced the form which should see them in with a chance here, but if there is an outsider it might come from one of these four.

An excellent race is in prospect and if I were to venture a forecast I should place them—

STAR OF ITALY	1
ACUMEN	2
SHIPSHAPE	3

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Hard Court Tourney.

The following are the results of the matches played on Wednesday:—

B H Khardekar beat W B Schleiter, 6—3, 6—0.

Mrs. M P McDougall and N R Surarna beat Capt. R S Raja Iyer and Miss Talyarkhan, 6—1, 6—4.

B C V Mehta and Partner beat A C Suntook and S H Colah, 7—5, 6—2.

Miss Leela Row and R A Wagle beat Miss Montgomery and Robinson, 6—0, 6—0.

U D Rangarao beat Peter Pereira, 2—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Capt. Deshpande beat W C S C Manchanda.

W N Ghorpade beat Capt. N E V Patterson, 6—1, 6—1.

A C Pereira beat M R Row, 6—2, 6—2

W N Gorpada and D G Desai beat M M Hodgkinson and W N Cheur, 6—0, 6—1.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

P J Hindu Gymkhana.—

COURT NO. 1, AT 3-45 P.M.

Capt. R S Raja Iyer vs. D G Desai, followed by at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Prince Ghanshyamsingji vs. M Kamruddin, followed by.

D M Khatao and Partner vs. U D Rangarao and Partner.

COURT NO. 2, AT 3-30 P.M.

U D Rangarao vs. S N Belsara, folowed by at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

W N Ghorpade vs. V L Jaya, followed by.

Mrs. C J Freke and Mrs. Waud vs. Mrs. M P McDougall and Mrs. T N Davidson.

COURT NO. 3, AT 4 P.M.

S G Gore vs. S V Rao, followed by at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Miss O Stebbing and Mrs. Corbett-Wright vs. Mrs. Ridsdale and Mrs. H C Quinn.

COURT NO. 4, AT 4-30 P.M.

Miss Leela Row and R A Wagle vs. Miss E Harris and B S Dalaya, followed by.

V M merchant and M M Desai vs. H Kohloff and E W D'Cunha.

—:o:—

INTER-COLLEGIATE TENNIS TOURNEY.

GENT'S SINGLES AT 4 P.M. (S. T)

Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College (B) vs. Sydenham College (B).

St. Xavier's College (A) vs. Elphinstons College (B).

..... **GENT'S DOUBLES.** .....

Secondary Teachars Training College (B) vs. Grant Medical College (A) at 5-30 P.M.

Secondary Teachers Training College (A) vs. St. Xavier's College (B).

..... **MIXED DOUBLES.** .....

Wilson College (A) vs. Grant Medical College (A).

DR. COUSIN'S LECTURE.

"Soul Of Paetry."

"Poetry is not merely polite elegance, it is a great creative force. It has become a new and marvellous force in the purification of thought and emotion which is necessary for the building of the future 'house-beautiful" for the dwelling of the coming humanity". In this beautiful sentiment Dr. J. H. Cousins expressed the "Soul of poetry" speaking before a crowded gathering of Collegians at the University Convocation Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Principal Hamill presided.

The lecturer declared that literally poetry was an emotionalised form of expression of the universe in all its various manifestations and of God.

Behind the external expressions of the poets one should always seek for the deeper and hidden meanings interpreting the truth. Quoting some verses of Shelly and Rabindranath Tagore he showed how the same idea was expressed by the two poets in language of "consuming ecstacy".

WHAT'S REAL POETRY.

Emotional expression was usually regarded as the main value of quality of poetry. But real poetry was that which had a harmonious interaction of intuition thought and feeling. Mere emotion had created a type of English literature with a considerable tint of "hysteria," he said.

In conclusion the speaker said that poetry was a great creative force necessary for the building up of the coming humanity.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

—:o:—

To Be Abolished From March.

It is understood the Bombay Government have decided to abolish the Bombay Development Department from March 1, 1930, and that an announcement to this effect will be made by the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member, in his Budget speech on February 17 in the Bombay Council.

It is also understood the services of Mr. K. S. Framji, Chief Engineer and Mr. R. D. Bell, Secretary to Government, Development Department enquiries show that Mr. Framji will revert to the P. W. D., while Mr. Bell will be transferred to some other Government Department.

ENGLISH OPERA IN BOMBAY.

Carl Rosa Company Opens On Saturday.

A real musical treat is awaiting the Bombay public by the arrival of the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company who will open a short season in Bombay on Saturday at the Opera House. The Company will present in English most of the popular Italian and French operas including Madame Butterfly, Il Trovatore, Rigoletto, Carmen, Faust, etc.

This famous Company possesses 30 talented artistes including a chorus of highly trained singers all of whom are British. Founded by the late Mr. Carl Rosa, a noted Hungarian Opera singer who settled down in England, it is the only Company in the world to perform the operas in English, and has toured for ovevr 50 years throughout the British Isles, besides giving successful seasons every year at the Covent Garden and Lyceum Theatres, London.

This is the first time in its history that the Company is performing out of the British Isles During the present tour, they will visit the principal cities of India and the Far East under the able management of Mr. James Young who is well known in the theatrical business in these countries Their appearance in Bombay is a musical event of the year and the public are confidently expected to enjoy the world's most beautiful music as interpreted by talented singers of this Company.

"AT HOME" AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

—:o:—

Wednesday Evening Function

His Excellency Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes were "At Home" to a large and distinguished gathering on Wednesday night at Government House, Malabar Point. It was the first social function since the Government came to Bombay from Poona this season and with a view to meet as many guests as possible and to converse with them personally, the function was divided into two sections. The first batch of the guests numbering about a thousand were invited on Wednesday night while the other of about the same number would have the privilege to enjoy the hospitality next Wednesday The guests after the reception retired to the Durbar Hall and the Shamianas where refreshment was waiting for them The Governor's Band treated the guests with melodious tunes. After the ceremony of reception which lasted for about an hour H. E. the Governor and Lady Sykes freely mixed amongst the guests and chatted with them. As usual a number of nurses from different hospitals were also invited.

LEE LOOT FOR OFFICERS.

—:o:—

But Nothing For Men!

Raisaheb Chandrikaprasad, Ex-President All India Railway Men's Federation wires: G. I. P. Railway men's demands are very moderate, long overdue and fully justified. The authorities should not force a strike by delay. They are exhausting mens patience. Lee increases were promptly allowed to higher officials with retrospective effect.

Whitley Commission Visits Coltieries Calcutta Jan. 28.

—:o:—

Labour Commission examined yesterday the Chairman of Jharia Mines Board of Health and representatives of the Indian Mining Federation. They are visiting Jharia Coalfields for the second time to-day and will examine representatives of Indian Mining Association to-morrow. The Commission will examine the Chief Inspector of Mines and after visiting the coal mines of Giridih, will arrive in Calcutta on February 2.

NICOLA THE MAGICIAN

Coming To Bombay.

The Great Nicola whose thrilling feats of Magic and powers over material objects have astounded audiences all over the world is to commence a short season from Tuesday (February 4th) at the Ripon Theatre, corner of Grant Road.

Nicola is supported by his own original company of American variety artistes, mostly beautiful girls and a trained staff of stage assistants and brings with him tons of gorgeous paraphernalia and scenery effects which are used for the staging of a wonderful mystery show. This master of illusion has at his finger tips every famous trick that has ever been heard of, and a whole lot of his own creations which are absolutely original, novel and mysterious according to press reports from English, American, Australian, African, European and South Indian newspapers. Madras where he made his first appearance in India, claimed his show to be "the greatest and most wonderful show ever brought to India" and pays him a compliment by adding "Nicola is indeed a great showman and performs his tricks with lightning rapidity, he is the foremost exponent of deception".

Nicola is considered to be the highest salaried performer to visit the East and after the enormous business done in Madras where his season had to be extended and special police engaged to control the crowds unable to gain admission, the management of Madan Theatres, Ltd., have decided to play this Emperor of Magic at the Ripon Theatre, one of the biggest in Bombay so as to meet the demand of theatregoers in this locality who appreciate Magic. Plans are now open at reduced popular prices.

Davar's College Athletic Sports.

—:o:—

The Annual Athletic Sports of the Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay were held before a large gathering of students and visitors on Saturday last, when among the numerous cups and medals arranged on the table for prizes for different events were seen three big Champion Cups, viz., (1) Savak C. Cumbhatta Champion Cup for the first Champion, (2) Dinshaw Nasikwalla Champion Cup for the second Champion and (3) Dinshaw Pantnakee Champion Cup for the third Champion. One race, viz., 440 yards was open to bonafide students of all colleges and students from various colleges in Bombay took part in the same. The first prize in this event was won by Mr. R. A. Ruben (St. Zavier's College), second by Mr. J. R. Chico (Grant Medical College), while the third was taken away by Mr. U. B. Pinto (Davar's College).

These and other prizes as well as the medals to winners will be distributed in the College Social Gathering to be held during March 1930 in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Mr. E. P. Soloman has been declared first Champion, Mr. P. D. Boothelo, the second Champion and Mr. U. B. Pinto has won the third Championship Cup.

HASSANEIN BEY ABANDONS FLIGHT.

—:o:—

Machine Wrecked In Crash.

LONDON, Jan. 28

Pisa.—On landing at Air Port, Ahmed Hassanein Bey crashed and his machine was wrecked. Hassanein Bey has been injured but not seriously. He has abandoned his flight.—Reuter.

(Ahmed Hassanein Bey is King Fuad's First Chamberlain. He left Hestor (Middlesex County) for Egypt piloting a Gipsy Moth 'plane named "Princess Faika," on 20th instant. A message of 21st instant stated he stopped at Lympne overnight owing to bad weather in the Channel).

MARKED RECOVERY IN INDIA. STOCKS.

—:o:—

Sequel To Assurance From India Office.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Rugby.—The outstanding feature of the Stock Exchange this morning was a marked recovery in India stocks, following an official reassuring statement to the holders that Government has no intention of allowing a state of things to arise in India in which the repudiation of debt could become a practical possibility. Both three per cents and three halves show gains of four points while the rest of the list are one to two points better.—B.O.W.

R-100 TEST FLIGHT.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The airship R-100 completed 53 hour test flight and returned to Cardington this afternoon. She flew over whole of south England in foggy weather.—Reuter.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 1.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.,

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder, or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.

(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.

(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. Jan. 30th to 6 a. m. Jan. 31st 1930.

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE*.

FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

In conjunction with the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and the New India Assurance Co., Ltd.,

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Custom House, Road, Bombay, will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" on legal personal representative of such subscriber:—

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance cover during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.

CONGRESS AND THE G. K. UNION.

Is It An Attempt At Aggression?

(BY "A PETTY-BOURGEOIS".)

While leaving the Congress authorities to deal with such statements as bear on the "facts" about the Independence Day flag-incident, one cannot but raise the question of wisdom in regard to the general statement that has been issued by the G. K. Union on the 28th instant. It confirms, for once, our suspicion that the doctrinaire theorists of the Union set the so-called Communist jargon with its "ideology" above common-sense, that, the realities of life with which these gentlemen are supposed to deal fail to get the better of some idiotic theory of class-war that is sought to be applied to local conditions.

THINGS DOCTRINAIRE.

The hackneyed and laughable invective that is directed against everybody except "the working-class" and "the revolutionary section of the petty-bourgeois rank and file which has forced the Lahore decisions on the Congress" may well be ignored. But one may like to clear up the mental obsession that builds up a ready-made system of warring "classes" by pointing out that the Independence Day celebrations were organised by the Indian National Congress which has a 'single identity'. What is the meaning, for instance, of this? The workers could not accept the Congress Flag as their own, nor did they ever make any secret of their view that the Congress Flag, symbolising the present policy and programme of the Congress, could never be the real flag of Independence. But they have always realized that it has been accepted by a large section of the petty-bourgeoisie as the flag of Independence, and they also realize the necessity of allying with this section in the struggle against British Imperialism. Under these circumstances, there could not have been any idea in their minds, about tearing down the Congress Flag. They know that even the Congress will soon realize the true implications of the anti-Imeprialist struggle and then accept the Red Flag symbolizing the leadership of the revolutionary working-class. But hauling down the Congress Flag was certainly not considered to be a necessary part of the first Independence Day celebrations.

WANTED: DEFINITION.

What one likes to know is: Who gave Messrs. Deshpande and Kandalkar of the G. K. Union to speak, in such dogmatic decisive terms, in behalf of "the workers"? Can they define "the petty-bourgeoisie" whose Indian prototype species are not forthcoming unless a dreamland of economic system is created in India to suit our Deshpandes and Kandalkars who derive great pleasure, it would seem, from indulging in these 'cliches' of Communist class-war. As a matter of fact, our petty-bourgeoisie" form a class of real "wage-earners" who are too impoverished and too simple-minded to play their "historical role" in the "class-war" and generally to fit in the scheme of Karl Marx.

STAGE EFFECT.

Only stage Communists, in my view, care about the flag-sentimentalism and they are represented by Messrs. Deshpande and Kandalkar who had certainly no right to insist that the Red Flag (which we do not understand) should be planted on the Congress platform of the Independence Day celebration. The veracity of their statement that the assembled public was dying to be harangued by them is extremely questionable seeing that speechifying was not provided for in the day's programme. Their present statement supports the theory of aggression, if anything, and if the Congress exceeded their limits of discretion they were certainly justified in trying to prevent the attempted onrush: the blame involved in the rough housing, if any, must be evenly distributed. The occasion did not call for a "Red" demonstration and it was properly prevented.

ATTEMPT AT RECONCILIATION FAILS.

President Gives One More Chance.

THAT DOHAD DISPUTE.

A last attempt was made on Wednesday to bring about an amicable settlement in regard to the dispute between the workmen of the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshops and the Railway management to transfer the workmen from Bombay to Dohad by the Conciliation Board, but without success. Mr. Bepin Behari Ghose, ex-judge of the Calcutta High Court who presided at the outset asked the parties if there was any chance of their coming to a settlement. He reiterated that his endeavour was to make the Board a success, and therefore gave the parties one more chance to settle the dispute and adjourned the sitting for an hour and a quarter.

MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

The parties having failed to reach an agreement, Mr. Ginwala summed up the case of the workers when the Board met again at 12-30 p.m. He pointed out that the proposed cut of 20 per cent. by the company would benefit latter to the tune of Rs. 7,500 a month, whereas the workers would lose that amount. Not only, that, the workers would also suffer a loss in their provident funds. The justification of the proposed cut was on the ground of cheaper cost of living at Dohad. Mr. Ginwala, on the other hand, pointed out that the chief necessaries of life at Dohad were not so cheap. As regards the contention of the company that 10 per cent. of the workmen's wages was given as Bombay allowance, Mr. Ginwala pointed that there was no evidence to show that the workmen got Bombay allowance.

After dealing with the increase given to workmen during and after the War, Mr. Ginwala contended that the workmen should get an increase of 20 per cent. in their wages. They would also lose their supplementary income if they accepted the transfer to Dohad.

ABOLISH ONE-ROOM TENEMENTS.

After comparing the treatment accorded by the G.I.P. Railway when transferring some of their clerks to Delhi, Mr. Ginwala said the one-room tenement should be abolished. Regarding the question of option to retire, he said that the men should be given six months time after their transfer to Dohad if they would retire on special gratuity.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, arguing the case for the Railway Company, referred to the provisions of Section 7 of the Indian Trade Disputes Act, and said the rights of the parties should be determined and taken as a basis for the recommendation for a fair settlement. He divided his argument into two parts, the existing rights of the parties and their legitimate rights. Under the contract, the employees could terminate their service on a month's notice and vice versa. Over a third of the men in exercise of this right intended to resign.

COMPANY WANT MORE.

The main point in the dispute continued counsel was 20 per cent increase on the present salary demanded by the workmen and 20 per cent. reduction proposed by the Company. No settlement on the basis of a reduction below 10 per cent. would be a fair settlement. It would only mean a sacrifice of a legitimate demand.

Mr. Desai, proceeding, contended that the 20 per cent. reduction was justified in view of the cheapness of Dohad. The reduced rates of Bombay workers would compare favourably with the rates given to men at Ajmere and Jhansi.

Referring to the previous offer of the Company for a reduction of 10 per cent. on which Mr. Ginwala laid great stress. Mr. Desai said that the Railway Company originally proposed a 10 per cent. cut and by that they only meant that they were taking away the Bombay allowance. The 10 per cent. allowance was incorporated with the workmen's wages for the sake of simplicity.

It is understood that the report of the Board will be ready in a week.

NATION FLAG & GIRNI KAMGAR UNION.

(Continued from page 12.)

report if the khaddar-clad volunteers had been half as aggressive as the Reds many of the latter would not have returned home as they were able to do. I say that the Red army took advantage of the non-violent creed of the Congressmen and used their weapons without fear of retaliation. It was entirely due to the patience and forbearance of the Congressmen that the affray did not develop into a serious riot.

The Girni Kamgar Union leaders have also challenged my statement that the workers had come to the meeting armed with sticks stones, etc. I saw with my own eyes these articles being freely used by the workers and I saw some of the persons whom they had hit. I myself saved a young man from a heavy lathi blow aimed at his head by an incensed worker. So far as soda water bottles were concerned they were not actually used but I saw a few of them peeping out of the pockets of some of the Red flaggers. Hundreds of people who were near and on the platform will corroborate me on this point.

The Red Flag leaders are trying to dispute a fact by arguments when they declare that they did not attempt to pull down National Flag. Their protest that the workers realise the necessity of alliance with the petty-bourgeoisie in the struggle against British Imperialism. One might congratulate them for this fine sentiment, but it by no means obliterates the actual thing they did at the Chowpatty meeting.—Yours, etc.,

REPORTER, THE "INDIAN DAILY MAIL."

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF ANJUMAN-E-ISLAM SCHOOLS.

—:o:—

Handicapped For Want Of Funds.

Under the presidentship of Mr A. M. Kajiji, the prize distribution of the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools was held at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, Bombay, on Tuesday evening.

After recitations from the Koran, Mr. A. M. Bahadurji, Headmaster of the High School, read the report of the institution for 1928-29. The report showed steady and continuous development. The Anjuman-i-Islam had under its control a high school, a middle school, two primary schools for boys, one night school and one girl's school, with a total of over 1,100 pupils on the rolls. The results obtained by the high school at the various examinations had been very satisfactory. The school authorities were also giving keen attention to developing the physique of their pupils.

The Anjuman had taken all steps for the advancement of education among Muslims, but was handicapped in its work for want of funds. The report appealed to Government for an increase in the grant to the high school.

Mr. Kajiji then distributed the prizes. He said he was gratified to note the all-round improvemen in the schools under the Anjuman. The number of pupils had increased, particularly in the high school and the extension of one of the wings of the building was necessary. Referring to the salaries of teachers, he said they were at present spending three times more than what they spent fifteen years ago. Their repeated requests to Government for funds had fallen on deaf ears.

Concluding Mr. Kajiji congratulated Mr. Bahadurji and others on their untiring efforts for the progress of the school. He also made a special mention of Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar and his selfless work on behalf of the institution.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Citizens Thanked.

Mr. D. R. Gharpure, the Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following:—

The citizens of Bombay are to be congratulated on the very hearty and spontaneous response they gave to the appeals of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the various Ward Committees for observing the "Independence Day." The order and discipline maintained both in the procession and the meeting have evoked words of appreciation from one and all. This discipline and the strength of numbers behind Congress will be an eye-opener to the enemies of India's freedom. Nearly a tenth of the City's population has with one voice endorsed the Independence Resolution of the Working Committee. It is for them now to help to bring Independence nearer or by joining the Congress programme with the same enthusiasm. I am sure they will not fail in this important duty of theirs.

Along with the citizens, the various Volunteer Organisations that responded to our call, deserve our best thanks. But for their co-operation, it was certainly difficult to manage the huge demonstration. I have no doubt that they will give us a similar response on such occasions.

BENGAL LIBERAL MANIFESTO.

—:o:—

Advantages Of Round Table Conference.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

Mr. J. M. Basu, President, Indian Association and Liberal Leader, Bengal, has issued the following statement setting out the policy of the party in the Legislatures and outside:—

We believe that apart from outher courses, the national cause can be advanced by exchange of views and by negotiation. It is a mistake not to take advantage of the opportunities afforded for discussions with a view to the immediate attainment of Dominion Status. The Round Table Conference proposed by Lord Irwin will, we hope, given the representatives of the people a chance to press the country's claims and to explain the Indian problems directly to the representatives of the British nation. We trust that persons seeking election to the Legislatures will not set their faces against the opportunity afforded by the Viceroy and will fully avail themselves of it.

We appeal that the electors should realise the importance of combination amongst the different sections of nationalists to prevent the Legislature from being filled by men who are not likely to further the interests of the country.—Free Press.

A LAND OF FINE IDEALISM.

—:o:—

Dr. Cousins On America.

A large gathering was present at the Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatti on Tuesday when Doctor James H. Cousins delivered a lecture entitled "My experiences in America." Mr. Mavji Govindji presided.

Dr. Cousins, in the course of his lecture said that America was a land of fine idealism, exceptional energy and costructive power—quite unlike the world of crime and bloodshed as the press depicted it. Bootlegging and murder were there, but they were not the essence of American life. The world he discovered was quite different from what he had expected to see—namely, a civilisation characterised by mechanical ugliness and rank materialism. The American he met was a lover of beauty. Something was taking place in American civilisation which was significant to the development of spiritual expression. America, in the last few years had made great progress in the direction of decorative art. With their simple lines and coloured stones, and gilt roofts bathed in floods of light, the sky-scrapers typified the beauty of largeness.

The lecturer then dwelt upon the American's passion for order and peace. People in America paid scrupulous attention to simplifying road traffic which was effectively regulated with automatic signals working night and day.

He then proceeded to consider whether the American was purely materialistic, as it was made out to be. The wealth of America was invariably utilised for noble purposes. Funds and Trusts were founded not for America alone but for the world at large. The lecturer cited an instance where a man gave away in a day a sum equivalent to about three crores of rupees to found a fund for children. Such a nation was hardly one to which the epithet "materialist" would apply.

Lieut.-General Sir Edwin Atkinson and Mr. A. S. Pearse lunched at Government House Bombay on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes gave an Evening Party at Government House, Bombay, on Wednesday.

WHO IS THIS M. HAKIM?

—:o:—

(BY G. K. N.)

When minor journalists and junior reporters make a hash of foreign geographical and personal names the public passes over the picadilloes in amused indulgence. I have called attention to the senseless 'ark' which the Anglo-Indian journals are importing as a new word into the Persian language with reference to the castle in Kabul which is known by the ancient Persian term. Recently the Anglo-Indian papers have made another discovery and that with regard to a European name. France rejoices in having an archeologist of renown who with his colleagues Foucher and Godard has been carrying on Buddhistic researches in Afghanistan. His name is really a household word among scholars,—J. Hackin. Not only the correspondents of these papers at Peshawar have never heard of M. Hackin but sub-editors of "premier" papers and those with "widest circulation in India" speak of the mysterious M Hakim who has been telling them about the happenings in Kabul. That it is not a mere clerical error is evident from the blunder repeated with ignorant uniformity. I am not particularly in agreement with the views of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru but I recommended translation into all the vernaculars of India as a masterpiece of concentrated moderation of expression his presidential address to the Congress. The author of this magnificent composition was stigmatised by certain Anglo-Indian papers as "semi-educated." The Indian public will judge now where the defective education and ugly absence of culture really resides. It is full two years since M. Hackin with his colleagues added to the renown of French investigations by the publication of "Antiquities Bouddhiques de Bamiyan" and that useful addition to France's original research has yet to travel in these days of radeo to the offices of the "most advanced" public instructors of Asia! The book was reviewed in these columns and has been repeatedly referred to in connection with Afghan antiquities. "Semi-educated" indeed! And why is the ruler of Afghanistan called still Nadir Khan by Anglo-India when Great Britain hhs already acknowledged Nadir Shah?

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

To Be Held In Ahmedabad.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27.

The death race of the city has gone up very high. In the week ending on Thursday last 449 deaths have been recorded which shows an increase of 81 over last week's figures. Smallpox was responsible for 85 deaths and consumption for 14. The death rate has gone up to 86.11 per thousand. Revaccination for preventing the spread of smallpox is going on apace and guardians of boys in primary schools have been advised by the school board to get their children or wards revaccinated. Some Secondary Schools also have made arrangements with the Health Officer and several boys have been revaccinated in their schools. This campaign will it is hoped bear fruit and the spread of the disease will be checked.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Independence Day was celebrated here under the guidance of Sardar Vallabhbhai, president of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee. The National Flag was unfurled in the plot of land of the Congress Committee in Bhadra and Sardar Vallabhbhai while unfurling the banner said that Indians should be prepared to face death in defence of their flag. In the evening a procession started punctually at 4 and passed along the main road to the Sabarmati when a huge meeting was held in the sand near Ellis Bridge. Thousands of people went in or with the procession to the meeting where Sardar Vallabhbhai read out the Congress resolution which was passed by raising of hands. The meeting was attended by thousands of Hindus young as well as old and by a few ladies. Some Mahomedans also walked with the procession and were present in the meeting.

Elaborate police arrangements were made to preserve order and the programme was gone through without any disturbance. Indian troops paraded through the streets of the city for some time. A body with all the military paraphernalia was taken through the city about a week back and again some four days back troops were marched under their European officers through streets like Sankadi Sheri and other out of the way parts of the city. Various rumours are afloat in connection with this parade of military strength but people and especially youths take it very lightly.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Mahatma Gandhi performed the opening ceremony of the building of the School for deaf and mutes. The building is constructed on a plot purchased for the purpose on the extreme boundary of municipal limits on Ashram Road. The ceremony was to be performed by Rabindranath Tagore but as he was unable to come down Mahatmaji was requested to perform the function. In a short speech he appealed for funds for such institutions and said that he could not at present spare time for anything as he is so busy thinking about the programme to be placed before the nation.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee meets in the Ashram on 14th February and it is believed that it would prepare a programme of work to be taken up.

A special representative of the London "Daily Express" came down here on Wednesday last and had an interview with Mahatmaji. He had been specially sent it is said to know Mahatmaji's views on the present political condition of the country. He left Ahmedabad the same evening and was to sail away on Saturday.

Our Municipality had sanctioned a sum of rupees two lakhs and a quarter for constructing a storage tank on the water works. One of the conditions was that the tank should be utilised this summer. The public works committee wrote to Mr. Madox to take up the work if it could be completed by the middle of May. Mr. Shethe, the Executive Engineer of Poona drainage works, was sent by Mr. Madox in this connection and a special meeting of the Public Works Committee was convened on Wednesday last to talk with him. The Committee has sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 26,000 as the tank would be made of steel and Mr. Shethe is of opinion that it would be completed by the 1st of June. Thus the problem of our water supply will remain unsolved this summer and the Municipality will spend two lakhs and a half of rupees at the water works through Government agency.

The three candidates for the Bombay Legislative Council have begun to move about for votes. Mr. Jadavji Gandhi is supported by Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan M. L. C., and Mr. C. M. Modi,, editor of the local weekly "Nutan Gujarat" is also found in the company of Messrs. Jadavji and Swaminarayan.

"WE SHALL HAVE DUG OUR G GRAVE."

"Give Gandhiji Oppostunity To Reca

O'DWYER'S GARRULITIES.

(BY SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER formerly Lieut-Governor of the Punjab.

India has been the grave of many Empires. From the dome of the Viceroy's house in New Delhi Lord Irwin can survey the ruined capitals of seven dynasties: but to-day we are looking on at the unparalleled spectacle of an Empire deliberately digging its own grave.

The process has been in operation since 1919, when the then Secretary of State, Mr. Montagu, set the evil example of throwing to the wolvves his own officers and sacrificing the interests of the loyal Indian masses in the vain hope of thereby conciliating the open or secret enemies of British rule.

In April 1919 these people under Gandhi's leading, provoked widespread disorders and bloodshed in Northern India. Gandhi, alarmed, publicly admitted his responsibility for a Himalayan blunder and professed his penitence.

Mr. Montagu, while going out of his way, in deference to extremist clamour, to punish the civil and military officers whose prompt action had restored order and prevented widespread rebellion, made this crisis (May 1919) to pay in Parliament a nauseating tribute to his "friend." Gandhi, the author of the disorders, as "A very great and distinguished Indian, a man of the highest motives and finest character, a man who has deserved well of his country both in India and outside it."

GANDHI'S CREED.

Successive Viceroys and Governors have been called upon to dance to this tune, and since then Gandhi, while "even in penance planning sins anew," has been allowed a free hand to renew his campaign against a "Satanic" Government.

His creed, as formulated at Lucknow on October 16, 1920, is: Non-Co-operation is our religion. God and the devil cannot co-operate, and as long as devilishness exists in the (British) Raj we commit a sin if we co-operate. If you recruit a soldier you commit a sin."

And then, lapsing into the doctrine of violence, he was kind enough to add: "When we shall use swords we shall warn European women and children."

This infamous teaching found a ready response from the forces of evil. The immediate results were the Moplah rebellion (costing 10,000 lives), the Chauri Chaura massacre of 21 Indian police supporters of the "Satanic Raj"—and the Bombay riots on the Prince's visit in 1921.

The further results are the recurring racial and religious riots and the frequent strikes, accompanied by brutal murders, that have continued to disgrace India since the Government allowed the propaganda of lawlessness to be carried on, unchecked, by Gandhi and his followers.

Gandhi suffered a temporary eclipse when in March 1922, after the usual futile negotiations with the Viceroy, from which Gandhi always emerges with enhanced prestige, Lord Reading directed his prosecution. In court Gandhi gloried in the crime and boasted that on his release he would repeat it. He was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, but released on the ground of ill-health after two years, and a weak Government in return for its clemency, did not even exact a promise that he would abandon his revolutionary activities.

For the two years of his incarceration India enjoyed comparative peace, but since his release he has been more active and successful than ever in heading every movement designed to subvert the King-Emperor's Government.

YOUTH LEAGUE.

He has dominated the revolutionary congress at Lahore, of which his nominee, Jawaharlal Nehru, a recent visitor to Moscow and an ardent admirer of the Soviet system, was president. At Lahore all the forces aiming at the overthrow of the British Government—the remnants of the Sikh Ghadr party, the Indian agents of the Soviet trained in Samarkand and Moscow, the Communist emissaries of the Third International, the League of Youth, Socialist Republican Army and other terrorist organisations responsible for the recent murders of British officials and the attempt on Lord Irwin's life—are all collected under the aegis of the Congress, and under the protection of that very Government that the Congress and its satellites are avowedly striving to destroy.

The hostile gathering sounds formidable, but it does not represent 1 per cent. of India's millions and if firmly handled would disperse as rapidly as chaff before the wind.

The last thing the loyal and virile races of the Punjab, who supplied 400,000 fighting men in the Great War, desire is revolutionary gathering in capital. The Congress had culty in obtaining a suitabl The Government put at disposal a splendid park and ed a special railway statio their convenience. The Co composed mainly of puny country Hindus, was fearf the Punjabi Muslims and The Government kindly p a strong force of special p protect the revolutionaries prevent hostile Sikh or demonstrations.

GOVERNMENT ABDICA

Finally, the Government cated its own authority by ing the revolutionary volu responsible for law and o The statue of John Lawrence on the Lahore Mall looks down grimly on this humiliating surrender, and loyal Punjabis wonder what has become of the firm but just and beneficent Raj he established.

Thus encouraged the Congress Executive, under Gandhi's guidance, declares for complete independence and boycott of the Legislatures established 10 years ago as a step towards Indian self-government, and authorises the launching of a campaign of civil disobedience, including refusal to pay taxes and boycott of British goods—a declaration of war.

That is the crowning achievement of Gandhi, whom so many soft sentimentalists here regard as a saintly reformer because he leads an ascetic life and occasionally quotes the New Testament. A different estimate was made 10 years ago by an Irish Nationalist who had come to India full of admiration for Gandhi's patriotism, but after a fortnight's daily contact with him said to the writer at Delhi:

"That man is the biggest impostor that ever frightened a cowardly Government or fooled a credulous people."

FRIGHTENING AND FOOLING.

The frightening and the fooling still continue. Gandhi is clever enough to make the Government think that he has the people behind him, while he deludes the people by making them realise that the Government is afraid of him. He and his colleagues are again ready, as in 1919, to plunge India into anarchy and bloodshed. Is the British Government afraid to take up the challenge?

The last 10 years of weakness and ineptitude (for which all parties here are equally responsible) have sapped the spirit of our people in India. Every Indian mail furnishes proof of that. The initiative and driving force against the revolution must come from the British people, irrespective of party. There is no time to lose if we are to fulfil our duty to India's Ruling Princes and the hundreds of millions who are eagerly looking to us for a sign that we are determined to maintain the Pax Britannica.

INCITEMENT AND REBELLION.

The Congress resolutions are an open incitement to law-breaking and rebellion and must be dealt with accordingly. Give Gandhi and his colleagues, as a 'locus poenitentiae,' the opportunity publicly to recant and withdraw them. If so, well and good; if not, the only course open to a self-respecting Government is to enforce the law against those who oreak it or incite others to break it—Gandhi and his colleagues.

Then, as in 1922, when Gandhi and the Ali brothers were brought to tardy justice, the bogey will be laid, and, after perhaps a few local explosions that can be easily dealt with, the land will have the rest it desires and deserves.

But if we falter now, we shall indeed have dug our own grave. —"Daily Mail."

MEMBER OF YOUTH ASSOCIATION ARRESTED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Following the search on Monday last at the Kalighat Tarun Sangha (Youth Association) under the Explosives Act in connection with the recent bomb find in Calcutta in which the Police seized the list of the members of the Sangha and several books, the Police arrested last evening Kunjabehari Bose, a member of the Sangha. No warrant of arrest was shown in spite of repeated demands.—Free Press.

London.—Lady Reading's condition is unchanged.—Reuter.

During the week inst. the total mortal 15 more than in t week; the death rate was 20.5. The mortal 4th week of 1929 w death rate 20.1, and mortality for the weeks during the pr quennium 1925-1929 death rate 22.9.

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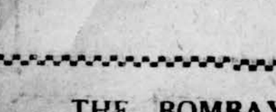

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What the People Say

SIR CHIMANLAL'S REASONING.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his letter to the Bori-Bunder champion of bureaucracy in India, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad suffers from bad taste and the usual Liberal nausea for Mahatma Gandhi's methods. While writing on Mahatma Gandhi's article "Indian Critics" in "Young India," he slurs over the best and most telling piece of reasoning, why Gandhiji is obliged to adopt those methods.

Sir C. Setalvad is surely hitting below the belt, in applying the analogy of the powder magazine and the lighted match—and using muddled reasoning—when he brutally says:—

"In other words, he is prepared to apply a lighted match to a powder magazine, and then disclaim responsibility by arguing that the lighted match was not the cause of the explosion, but the existence of the magazine was the cause."

This is a piece of stupid nonsense. Is he goading the bureaucracy to indulge in a campaign of repression of those, who—instead of issuing little epistles and manifestos palatable to enemies of Indian freedom—just speak a little of the barest truth, regarding the results of foreign rule in India?

I would just remind Sir Chimanlal of an incident in our recent history.

When Gandhiji was carrying on his active no-tax campaign in the Kaira District—such a sane and sober clergyman as the late Rev. Hume of Ahmednagar charged Gandhiji, in a letter to the "Times of India"—as Sir Chimanlal is doing now—that Mr. Gandhi was fanning the flame of 'revolution and anarchy.'

I replied then—pointing out the stupid reasoning—which imagined revolution and anarchy—in every just campaign of righteousness by the Indian masses. A sane and experienced politician like Sir C. Setalvad must think in a cool-headed manner, before rushing into print with his usual nausea for Gandhism.

What is Sir Chimanlal's legal brain meant for, if he cannot grasp the simple language, and the clear motive of Mahatma Gandhi's argument? Legal quibbling won't serve India's cause for Self-Government. Earl Russell bluntly expressed India's unfitness for Self-Government till a long time to come. Other members of the Cabinet are more diplomatic and won't give out their views. Still the Liberals pin their faith to the British—notwithstanding their sad experience of more than half-a-century of broken pledges. Lord Lytton bluntly declared in a confidential document:—

"We all know that these claims and expectations never can or will be fulfilled. We have had to choose between prohibiting them (the Natives of India) and cheating them, and we have chosen the least straightforward course."

Still, our Liberal friends would trust in the British pledges and sugar-coated promises of doing justice to India—while the powerful British Press is ringing with the cry of repression in India!

Would Sir Chimanlal and our other Liberal friends join when the Steel Frame begins to round up our best patiots, for innocently but bravely doing their duty towards India?—Yours, etc.,

V. K. BHUTA.

FOLLOW THE MAHATMA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—Lahore has given a right lead to the country and it is now the duty of all the people to carry out the Congress programme to its logical conclusion. It is really unfotunate that some Congress stalwarts should have raised the standard of revolt against the item of the Council boycott at this critical juncture. Their sacred duty as Congressmen is not to raise any controversy but to implicitly obey the Congress mandate. Whatever little work was done in the Councils was only possible when Congressmen wee there in large numbers but now as they have withdrawn from them the wavering Congressmen who have decided to seek re-election will find themselves in a hopeless minority and eventually the bureaucracy will carry the day on all events. What then is the use of standing for re-election in defiance of the Congress mandate? Those who describe the Congress resolution as "outrageous" are doing a great disservice to the country. Their action is likely to create a split in the Congress Camp, which all the Congressmen must try to avoid at this critical juncture. Nothing will strengthen the hands of the bureaucracy more than a split in the rank of the Congress workers. It is, therefore, the duty of all the Congressmen who seek to mend the present system of administration to avoid a split in the Congress camp at all cost. When the Council question was being discussed sometime back it was no other than Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who had stated that he would boycott the Councils when the Congress had declared Independence Now that the Congress has declared Independence, I cannot understand. why Mr. Mehta should go back upon his words and work for a serious split in the Congress Camp.

I, therefore, appeal to all the Congressmen to avoid a split at this juncture even at a sacrifice of their beliefs and to carry out the Congress programme faithfully and vigorously.—Yours, etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

"LIBERALS AND THE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the letter of the "Non-Party Man" in your issue of the 23rd instant in reply to my letter which appeared in your issue of the 18th instant. The sum and substance of your correspondent's letter is that the number of people who gathered together at Lahore last December to attend the Congress was larger than the number of the attendants at the Liberal Federation, and, therefore, the Congress must be in the right and the Liberal Federation in the wrong. I am afraid, this curious logic of your correspondent will hardly meet with the acceptance of any intelligent man. Further, your correspondent is apparently ignorant of the fact that on important questions discussed at the Subjects Committee of the Congress, there was a sharp difference of opinion. The facts and figures given by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the speech recently made by him at the Bombay Committee of the Congress should be an eye-opener to your correspondent. The Hon. Mr. Patel's refusal to resign the chairmanship of the Legislative Assembly at the dictates of the Congress is amher proof of the fact that the Congress does not now command the unstiled respect of the intellectual classes. The Liberal leaders, on the other hand, are men of business and administrative experience, and the decisions reached by them are characterized by sanity, far-sighted statesmanship and sound commonsense. Your correspondent says that the important point to consider is which party is in a position to get freedom for this country as early as possible. One should like your correspondent to compare the programme of the two parties and to adduce convincing arguments in support of his contention that the Congress will succeed in obtaining freedom at an early date. If your correspondent will kindly accept this suggestion he will very probably be able to provide your readers with a good deal of unconscious entertainment.—Yours, etc.,

"A PARTY MAN."

"Be Patriots First."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude for the publication of the leading article of Saturday's date. And the reply addressed to you by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Liberal stalwart, has fully exposed the Liberal Party of its attitude towards the coming national upheaval. He declares that his party will not support the Government in its acts of repression but with the same breath he says that they will under no circumstances sit with folded hands at the actions of the Congresswallas and that they would try their utmost to counteract the Congress propaganda, which they think is detrimental to the best interests of the country, and he further appeals to the country not to be misguided by the Congress. Alas, what a pity! Firstly, it is no credit to any country to own a leader of Sir Chimanlal's type and appeals coming from such quarters will have to be completely neglected but when time comes, they must be treated with the contempt they deserve. Secondly one is at a discount to understand him when he says that the Congress programme is detrimental to the best interests of the country, (which?). Now, it is really a great pity that our Sir Chimanlal and his friends could not feel the pulse of India (a True India i.e., the villages) in spite of they themselves being Indians and in spite of their age-long experience in [illegible]. Perhaps he is under the impression that India means big cities and towns and India's opinion means the quick-change opinions of the people (not all—but only of Sir Chimanlal's calibre) who live in these places, thus avoiding to know any information about the people living in the vast villages all over India It must be admitted by all the well-wishers of India that the harrowing conditions of the people in the villages is simply intolerable. They consider death is preferable to living. This Sir Chimanlal does not know, and even if he knows, he cannot act in any manner to relieve these conditions for he shall have to udergo an ordeal for which he is not prepared. It is none but that greatest man of India nay the whole world, to-day knows the pathetic conditions of these village folk. He has measured their pulse, he has understood their feelings and their wants. Since his release from jail, he has spared no pains to visit these real Indians, particularly during the last year, in spite of his old age and sickness, he has visited almost all the villages in India and the collections to his "Daridranarayana Purse" from these semi-starved millions, sufficiently prove in which way the wind blows. This clearly shows who is fit to speak on behalf of India and who can command India. Your suggestion to Sir Chimanlal and his party to follow in their own light towards the common goal but not to play the "dirty game" by counteracting the programme of the Congress is also the sincere wish of all the Nationalists if these Liberals cannot help the Congress programme. But let these Liberals remember that if this sane suggestion is neglected, let it be taken as a warning to them rather than a suggestion, for any move by them to put down the Congress will do more harm to them than any one in the country.—Yours, etc.

"VOICE OF THE POOR."

GOREGAON MOTOR ACCIDENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I request the favour of your letting me a little space in your esteemed paper to correct the statement made by some papers regarding the time of the motor accident at Goregaon on the 13th. instant. I have been authoritatively informed that the fatal accident occurred at 8-15 p.m. and not at "midnight" or "late in night" as incorrectly stated by some papers.—Yours, etc.

JOHN JEFFREY.

Bandra.

CONGRESS AND COUNCIL BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is strange that at this juncture of the "Parting of Ways" the Congress has been split in two. The 1928 sessions and its deliberations were full of high hops and one would have expected far better atmosphere this year.

I, for, one, believe that the present is neither the time nor the occasion to boycott legislatures, for, admitting that not much useful work is done it is all the same true, as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta recently declared, that Congressmen do serve, if they do not do anything else, to apply the brakes to check the officials' car, as when it ran away with the Reserve Bank, Public safety and Hunger Strikers' Bills. But when so much has been said and done it is no use entering into controversy on the point, and the only solution is, as has already been followed, obedience to the Congress mandate.

Yet, what strikes one most now is the motive of object of the Congress, underlying the Boycott Resolution. If the base idea is non-cooperation and better opportunity to serve the country otherwise, door it not sound strange and defeat in very object of the decision, when Congressmen think of re-elections? It is true that it will not be the Congress plank in use, but all the same, the re-elected will have their bond intact with the Congress. Will it be a case of "mental reservation," then? In what way will these candidates fulfil the object of the Lahore session? What have Mahatmaji and Panditji to say to this?—Yours etc.

B. J. P.

YOUNG WIFE'S TRAGIC DEATH

—:o:—

Valibai Ramji (25), residing with her husband at Sewree, went to the water closet on the 21st instant with a lamp in her hand when her sari came in contact with the lamp and it got aflame. She was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died on Wednesday. At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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THE
Central Bank of India Ltd.

Established December, 1911).

		Rs.
Issued Capital	...	3,50,00,000
Paid-up	..	1,68,13,200
Fund	...	75,00,000
Liability of holders	..	1,68,13,200
		4,11,26,400

As on 30th June 1929.

Total Assets	..	16,35,00,000
LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities	...	13,81,00,000
SURPLUS	..	2,54,00,000
ADD—Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	1,68,13,200
TOTAL SURPLUS	...	4,22,13,200

This the Bank offers to its Depositors as security.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

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Correspondence cordially invited

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director

POCKET DIARY FOR 1930

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CONTROL OVER FOREIGN BANKS.

INDIAN BANKING ENQUIRY.

Central Bank Of India's Memorandum.

The following are concluding extracts from the memorandum submitted by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., to the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee:—

For the safety of Indian depositors and to exercise some control over the activities of Foreign Exchange Banks towards the Indian public and the indigenous banks, it is desirable that British and other Foreign Banks, having already their Offices in India or opening their offices in India, should apply for a license before they could commence banking business in India. The Finance Department of the Government of India may be authorised to issue such a license after scrutinizing the Bank's capital and credit and satisfying itself regarding the due fulfilment of the following provisions:—

1. No Foreign Exchange Bank having a capital and reserve of less than £1,000,000 should be given a license.

2. First class indigenous banks with a paid-up capital of Rs. 50 lacs and over should be made members of any Association that the Foreign Exchange Banks may establish in the country; irrespective of their nature of business local or foreign.

3. They should public yearly balance-sheets in respect of their working in India.

4. They should not be allowed to borrow in India more than 25 per cent. of their Paid-up Capital and Reserve, but under no circumstances should the borrowing of each bank exceed its total advances in India.

5. They should accept Policies of approved Indian Insurance Companies.

UNNATURAL CONDITIONS.

The success attained by an Indian-managed Bank like the Central is perhaps the reason why it is made the subject of all sorts of rumours, jealousies and court cases. Every effort is made in different quarters to bring down its deposits and full advantage taken of the defective law to impair its credit.

The European Import & Export Houses and the European mercantile community throughout India deal almost exclusively with Exchange Banks and with Banks under European management. They do not entrust their monies to Indian-managed Banks, and very often some of them discourage even their clients from doing so.

The combined deposit figures of all the Banks working in India in 1927, viz. Rs. 212 Crores was in excess by 1 Crore, only, when compared with the same figures for 1919, viz. Rs. 211 Crores. This is the progress made by the country in the last 9 years in deposits with Banks. If Bank Deposits figures are any index of the prosperity of a country, these figures show how the country has suffered from commercial and industrial reverses in the last decade.

It is desirable that Indian deposit figures of every Foreign Exchange Bank working in India should be shown separately in the Statistical Tables, as the deposit figures of Indian Banks are shown. We cannot understand why this information is withheld in the Tables, when the Statistical Department had these figures with them while making up the total Indian Deposits of Foreign Exchange Banks.

Perhaps India is the only country in the world where Foreign Banks attract enough deposits to earn profits for their shareholders and their respective countries, without employing a material portion of their own funds. From Indian deposits amounting to over Rs. 83 Crores, it will be interesting to know how far the 18 Exchange Banks have, in the last ten years, helped individually and collectively the Indian Government, Provincial Governments, Municipalities and other public bodies by subscribing to their loans. These statistics when compared with the subscriptions of individual indigenous Joint Stock Banks would show what services some of these Banks have rendered to the country and the Government, with smaller resources than those of the Foreign Exchange Banks and in spite of the disadvantages under which they have laboured.

The total subscription of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. to Loans issued by the Government of India and other public bodies between 1917 and 1929 amounts to over Rs. 15 Crores—a record which should make any indigenous bank proud of its having done its 'bit' and not simply worked as a machine to earn profits.

FOREIGN TRADE.

It must be admitted that indigenous banks in India at present cannot finance the country's foreign trade, and it cannot do without the agency of Foreign Exchange Banks. After the establishment of the Reserve Bank, the Imperial Bank would be free to do Foreign Exchange business and with resources in the shape of capital, reserve and deposits at its command, it would be able to finance at least some part of the import and export trade in competition with Foreign Exchange Banks. This would lessen to some extent their competition with local Banks. For the Joint Stock Banks to take a prominent part in the export and import trade of the country would be still a matter of years, for much will depend:—

(1) on how far Government will give them due protection against unfair competition; and.

(2) on the encouragement and sympathy from the public.

To uplift and improve the conditions of indigenous banks in India, it is desirable that they should meet with as little competition as possible from the Imperial Bank and the Foreign Banks. In no country in the world do we find Foreign Exchange Banks doing business in such large numbers as in India. In England, America, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium and Austria, the proportion of Foreign Banks to indigenous banks is almost negligible. Their deposit figures can stand no comparison with those of indigenous banks. In India, Foreign Exchange Banks have become a power. They dictate their own terms to the Indian foreign trade and are able to exert their influence to a considerable extent in local trade also. Even some of the indigenous Joint Stock Banks under European management keep themselves aloof in inter-bank business with indigenous banks under Indian Management. The indigenous banks under Indian Management are looked down upon with prejudice. Most of the Foreign Exchange Banks do receive deposits from Indian indigenous banks, but they would not lend them a rupee without security, though amongst themselves they do large lending business on credit. They combine at every opportunity even against first class indigenous banks, and by withdrawing at the spread of any and every rumour credit facilities in the matter of purchasing of drafts and telegraphic transfers, they jeopardize the position of the indigenous banks and lower their prestige in the eyes of the investing public and the brokers. The Government of India, having no control over them, cannot redress the evil done. In no country in the world would such behaviour on the part of Foreign Banks against indigenous institutions be tolerated, and for the self-respect of the country it is necessary that no Foreign Banks should be allowed to carry on their business in India without a license. This would stop, at least to some extent, the objectionable treatment meted out to the Indian clientele and the indigenous banks by some of the Foreign Banks. That Foreign Banks should look upon indigenous banks as their rivals is but natural, but any attempt on their part at unhealthy competition or any endeavour to oust them from the field through unfair means should be deprecated.

We have already emphasized in our Memorandum to the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee the necessity of protecting sound indigenous banks against unjust attacks in law courts owing to the defective law of the land and would once again urge that the future growth and prosperity of Indian indigenous banks must depend on the removal of such discrepancies in the law, and we have already suggested in the said Memorandum measures how these could be done.

PROBLEMS OF MODERN PERSIA.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

ports and a few have peculiar interest for the Parsis.

The 600 prisoners in their old cells in Teheran were recently transferred to the spacious building of Kasr Kajar where according to the new law they are supplied with civilised amenities including fuel for the winter

The Director of Information in Khozistan informs the Minister of Public Instruction that now for sometime trachoma has been attacking in large numbers the pupils of the schools of the province which has not a single occulist and hence the Minister of Public Instruction has resolved to send an eye specialist not only for the scholars but also to meet the requirements of the whole province.

PROTECTION RECOMMENDED.

Haji Muhamad Jawad Muqadas has started in a series of articles in the "Shafaq Sorkh" discussion of the question whether Persia of the future shall be an industrial or agricultural country. By cogent arguments the writer comes to the conclusion that Persia must first take to intensive land cultivation. He deplores that the bad economic situation of the country aggravated by the war has not been met by remedial measures. The customs duty must be levied in the interest of the national commerce and not to fill the public treasury. According to the administration reports of the several years which give remarkable statistics it is clear that the commercial balance of the country is defective. No steps have been taken to put a check on the influx of articles of luxuries from foreign countries. The latter inundate the Persian bazaars. The Haji emphasizes that by constant agitation in the Press and the alarm taken by the country as a whole, a few men of enterprise have opened industrial factories, but that the native products cannot compare favourably either in quality or price with foreign commodities. The writer asks that Persia must take a leaf out of the book of rich America and put prohibitive taxes on foreign articles of luxury. If the Government delays adopting the imperative measures in this connection the economic condition of the land must worsen. According to the writer, a high authority recently stated that 14 millions of Persia's population were more or less without employment and that the one million who did hard work, were struggling with primitive tools and ante diluvian methods. Mr. Muqaddas holds that it is impossible for Persia to turn into an industrial country. Even granting that the Parliament passed laws guaranteeing safeguards for Persian capital and that the Persian business men showed sufficient enterprise to set up mills and factories, the products of the latter would not be acceptable, considering the finish and cost. There are four conditions without which the country cannot start a campaign of industrialisation.

(1) Guarantee of the security of capital,

(2) Guarantee of a prohibitive tariff on similar products from foreign countries.

(3) The country must be furnished with repair shops to set right breakdown or defects in machinery which alone can manufacture the commodities.

(4) Huge capital to start such industrial works including initial cost of machinery.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Even if, argues the author of the article, all these conditions are fulfilled, it is not possible for the Government at one stroke to abrogate the commercial treaties with foreign Governments which will come in the way of the realisation of the principal object, namely, the amendments in the Tariff Acts. Hence taking into account all the circumstances, it is most desirable that Persia must develop her agricultural riches. For this she must purchase tractors and improved sowing and reaping machinery, must construct canals and start irrigation work and bid final adieu to her implements of the cave-men era and methods that have long outlived their utility.

ARBAB KAIKHUSRO RETURNS FROM INSPECTION.

Arbab Kaikhusro Shahrokh returned on the 19th of December to Teheran after an inspection trip of the railway in Mazenderan. He particularly noted the railway track between Sari and Bundar Shah and similarly has examined the work of the railway syndicate. The eminent Zoroastrian Deputy of the Majlis was to have shortly submitted his report of the inspection tour.

CHILDREN'S TOYS.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6)

that was encountered by other industries. The demand for cheap goods compelled them to adopt the methods of mass production, whilst the rapidity of technical development necessitated a constant readjustment of these methods. Manufacturers, by dint of giving careful thought to the matter, have succeeded in finding a way out of this difficulty. They have divided their output into two categories, viz.: the well-known old-style toys which all of us remember from our own childhood, such as dolls, toy soldiers, toy animals, etc., on the one hand, and models of the latest technical inventions, e.g., airships, airplanes, automobiles, and so on. on the other.

VARIETY OF PRODUCTS.

Let us just call to mind the enormous diversity of the products turned out by this industry. They include toy soldiers of all countries and of all periods: infantrymen and cavalrymen, artillerymen and carrier-pigeon troops, and many others. There are dolls of every kind, dressed after the fashions of many different periods. In the world of dolls, long skirts are in fashion again, just as they are everywhere else, the long rule of the short skirt having come to an end. There are engines of every type, and careful review is taken of all the latest- inventions in order to incorporate them in the designs for the toy engines. Then there are different kinds of toy animals made of all sorts of material and toy plants from every clime. A very important group is that comprising Christmas decoration made of glass, which are exported by Germany to all countries. The annual German toy exports amount to about 50,000 tons in weight and represent a value of about 120 million marks. These are high figures, more especially in view of the fact that toys are cheap in Germany and that the high prices for toys abroad are mainly due to the import duties payable for them.

NATURE OF DEMAND.

The general tendencies typical of markets all round are also noticeable in he position of the toy markets. The modern child no longer asks for toys that will last for ever, but prefers those which it can replace by others after using them for a short time only. It, therefore, follows the same line of action as is pursued by its elders and betters who likewise discard their clothes after much shorter periods of wearing them than did their parents and grandparents. The reason why such quick changes are economically possible is that commodities are now cheaper than they were a generation ago, measured by the average income. Toys, indeed, are cheap, and tend to become cheaper still, which will result in increasing sales. German toy manufacturers look upon it as their duty to ensure that this cheapening process does not lead to a lowering of the quality of their products. They know that, by doing so, they act in the interest of their customers who rightly ask for nothing but the very best for their children. The aim of manufacturers, therefore, is to turn out high-quality goods at reasonable prices. Hundreds of trained minds exercise their intelligence and ingenuity and thousands of skilled workers use their hands in order to produce toys enabling the boys and girls of to-day to play their part in the battle of life equipped with sound knowledge and a fund of vigour and energy.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA

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And these qualities have made Castrol the chosen motor oil for the great achievements of every type of petrol motor. More world's records stand to the credit of Castrol than can be claimed by all other motor oils combined. It has been proved best in every test and its quality never varies

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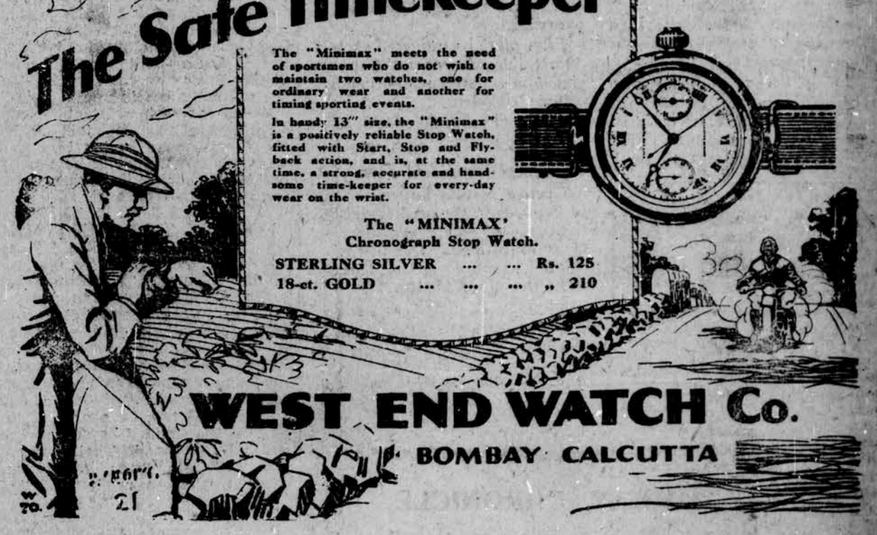

The "Minimax" meets the need of sportsmen who do not wish to maintain two watches, one for ordinary wear and another for timing sporting events.

In handy 13''' size, the "Minimax" is a positively reliable Stop Watch, fitted with Start, Stop and Fly-back action, and is, at the same time, a strong, accurate and handsome time-keeper for every-day wear on the wrist.

The "MINIMAX"
Chronograph Stop Watch.
STERLING SILVER ... ... Rs. 125
18-ct. GOLD ... ... „ 210

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The FREE ... BUTORS, ... 47/3, ... CALCUTTA

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Jan. 29.
Brockabeck, Hodgman, Calcutta.
Nawab, Palmer, Rangoon.
Sugu, Salveson, Durban.

DEPARTURES.
Jan. 30.
Jalarashmi, Memery, Rangoon.
Fager, Bandol, Bangkok.

LOADING.
Jan. 29.
Steamer Nawab for Rangoon.
Steamer Heinan Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Argenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Baroda for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Naldera for Australia.
Steamer Khosrou for Mauritius.

S.S. "Brockabeck":—The steamer "Brockabeck," arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. "Nawab":—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Nawab" arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S.S. "Saga":—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Saga," arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. "Jalarashmi":—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Jalarashmi," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Fager":—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer "Fager" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

—:o:—
London, Jan. 28.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.36-1/4
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.11
T.T. London on Bussels	34.94
T.T. London on Madrid	37.96
T.T. London on Milan	92.98
T.T. London on Berne	25.18
T.T. London on Paris	123.39
T.T. London on Prague	164.37

LONDON PRODUCE.

—:o:—
London, Jan. 28.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:
Jan.Feb. s'ment quoted £7-10-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:
Feb.March s'ment Hull buyers £15-10-0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:
Feb.March shipment Hamburg buyers £16-0-0.

LINSEED.

—:o:—
London, Jan. 28

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:
Jan.Feb. s'ment nominal £21-17-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton
Apl.May s'ment sellers £19-15-0.
Linseed, La Plata, ton:
Jan.Feb. shipment Hull sellers £17-16-3.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:
Jan.Feb. s'ment sellers £20-7-6.

LINSEED OIL

—:o:—
London, Jan. 28.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.
Mar.Apl. delivery sellers 38/9
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt:
May.Aug. delivery sellers 38/5

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 28.
Coffee Fair Rio (No 7 quality) Spot: 10-5/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 28.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes: Feb. shipment sellers 44/1-1/2.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb Cargoes: Jan.Feb. shipment sellers 44/6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels: Jan. shipment sellers 45/3
Wheat Choice White Karachi: May.June shipment sellers 45.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Jan. 28.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:
C and F Calcutta:
Jan.March per cwt. 10/6.
C and F Bombay:
Jan.March per cwt. 10/7-1/4.
C and F Karachi:
Jan.March per cwt. 10/7-3/4.

THE NEW INDIA
Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL.

Authorised	Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up	Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed	Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS.	Rs. 1,40,32,571

"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" the largest General Insurance" in India. From the" point of view, it may" be the largest" in the" ... 1929.
... for all ... nce—
... Accident, ... Etc. Etc.,

GOVERNMENT SECU...

—:o:—
IMPROVEMENT CAUSED LIQUIDATION

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Those who had the good fortune of buying Sterling India Securities as suggested in these columns are amply rewarded owing to the sharp rise which took place yesterday on the London Stock Exchange. 3 1-2 per cent paper opened firm at Rs. 65/10 on better London news. However there was marked absence of either speculative or investment buying and prices sagged to Rs. 65-1-6 under long liquidation. The market still shows want of confidence. Closing quotations were as under:—

(Liable to Income-Tax)
3 1-2 per cent G P Notes ready Rs. 65/4
3 1-2 per cent G P Notes Sett Rs. 65/2
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Rs. 73
4 per cent 1934-37 Loan Rs. 89/12
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan Rs. 76
4 1-2 per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 95/2
4 1-2 per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs 85/15
5 per cent 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 95/6
5 per cent 1935 Bonds Rs. 97
5 per cent 1939-44 Loan Rs. 95/5
6 per cent 1954 Municipal Deb Rs. 103
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust Rs. 102/12
(Income-Tax Free)
5 per cent 1945-55 Loan Ready Rs. 100/2
5 per cent 1945-55 Loan Sett Rs. 100/1
5 per cent 1933 Bonds Rs. 100
6 per cent 1930 Bonds Rs. 100/1
6 per cent 1931 Bonds Rs. 100/9
6 per cent 1932 Bonds Rs. 101/9
6 1-2 per cent B D Loan 1935 Rs. 104/3
7 per cent Mysore Loan 1931 Rs. 102/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.
3 Months Discounts 3 31/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent
Call money 6 1/4 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent

SILVER MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 29.

London market improved 1-8 d. on buying by China and India. Local market improved to Rs. 47-6 for Maha on China Cross 2-0-6. The spot quotations are firm at Rs. 48-12 with little demand but the stock which the incoming mail is bringing is offered at a discount of one rupee. Double option premiums for Maha is As. 14 while Falgun is Rs. 1-11. There is good demand for gold on account of buying by a prominent operator.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales:—
Receipts to date 28-1-30 1929-30 7308000; 1928-29 7787000
Receipts yesterday 28-1-30 1929-30 16000; 1928-29 41000
Exports to date 28-1-30 1929-30 4865000; 1928-29 5550000
Stock at Ports 24-1-30 1929-30 2468000; 1928-29 2247000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-1-30 1929-30 1432000; 1928-29 1119000
Stock at Liverpool 24-1-30 1929-30 989000; 1928-29 1049000
Visible Supply 24-1-30 1929-30 5736000; 1928-29 5624000
Quantity in Sight 24-1-30 1929-30 12417000; 1928-29 12332000
Quantity out of Sight 24-1-30 1929-30 8435000; 1928-29 8964

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 28.
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers 7-9/16d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 28.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A & C.	17-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	114
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	86-5/8
Conversion Loan	75-1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	99-3/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	47
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	51
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	60-1/2
Consols	54-1/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	109-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93-3/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 28.

	£
Copper Braziers	92-1/2
Yellow Metal	69
Spelter Hard Indian brands	18-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	11-7/8
Tin English Ingots	177-3/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Bengal	208/220
Mathia	235/242
Khandeish	240/246
Akola/Khamgaon	248/254
Nagpur/Wardha	262/272
Barsi/Kurduwadi	238/246
Jalna/Aurangabad	242/248
Nagar/Vambori	242/245
Purna Parbani	260/280
Khandwa/Sanavad	248/254
Indore/Ujjain	248/280
Miraj/Sangli	290/310
Coompta	280/300
Tirupur/Cambodia	355/365

Bombay Bi-Weekly Statisties.

—:o:—
THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.

Jan. 28.
1929-30
Bales.

RECEIPTS.
24th to 27th January 65555
RECEIPTS.
1st Sept. to 27th January 1525143
SHIPMENTS.
24th to 27th January.

United Kingdom	Nil.
Continent	15698
China, Japan & Coast Ports	34618
Total	50316

SHIPMENTS.
1st Sept. to 27th January.

United Kingom	33179
Continent	285809
China	60228
Japan	454989
Coast Ports	8693
U. S. A.	20214
Total	863112

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	14665
China, Japan & Coast Ports	44747

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

—:o:—
Week ending 17th Jan. 1930
1st Sept. to 17th Jan. 1930 1929-30

Madras	1194	90808
Bombay	18103	279314
Sind	939	17660
Bengal	699	3213
United Provinces	6966	241076
Punjab	33439	363790
Central Provinces	24469	230290
Berar	42620	428284
N. W. F. Provinces	83	...1466
Ajmer/Merwara	1170	14440
Burma (a)	1680	32408
Jodhpur State	120	433
Faridkot State	311	11776
Rajpipla State	1438	4863
Jaipur State	160	1150
Baroda State	4176	11168
Nabha State	2624	22260
Chhota Udepur State	529	1132
Jhalawar State (b)		481
Holkar State (a)	11845	56774
Bhavnagar State	3581	13581
Hyderabad State	27511	236031
Barwani State	557	11669
Ratlam State	607	5260
Jind State (a)	1603	11710
Savanur State	153	276
Total	153377	2.05333

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, Jan. 28.
Mar. close at 8s. 10 3/8d.—1./8d.
May close at 9s. 2d. up 1/8d.
July close at 9s. 3 3/8d. up 3/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.
Liverpool, Jan. 28.
Mar .per bushel Dols. 1.20-3/4—1/4.
May per bushel Dols. 1.25-1/8—1/4.
July per bushel Dols. 1.26-1/2—1/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, Jan. 28.
Feb. 19.00—5.
Mar. 19.05—5.

LINSEED CABLE.
"Buenos Ayres Linseed receipts considered small; better demand from exporters reported."

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Khandeish	2,347 Bales.
Central India	4,395 bales.
Barsi-Nagger	3,249 bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,044 bales.
Berar	5,617 bales.
Central Provinces	5,740 bales.
Dhollera	4 bales.
N.W. Provinces	348 bales.
Rajputana	515 bales.
Sind-Punjab	1,432 bales.
Broach	4,345 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	208 bales.
Americans	3,136 bales.
Cotton	32,380 bales.
Wheat	2,927 Cwts.
Linseed	829 Cwts.
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	429 Cwts.
Gingellyseeds	78 Cwts.
Groundnuts	17,720 Cwts.
Castorseeds	1,020 Cwts.
Rice	41,752 Cwts.
Myrabollams	4,440 Cwts.
Cottonseed	8,078 Cwts.
Gram	1,223 Cwts.
Joowar	1,642 Cwts.
Barley	390 Cwts.
Bajree	2,839 Cwts.
Coal	790 Tons

COLABA OBSERVATORY. BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 29

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 29-1-1930.

Barometer (corrected to 32deg F.) at 8 a.m. 29.924 inches (.057 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m barometer in past 24 hours plus. 004 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.8 degrees. (1.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.7 degrees (1.3 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 180 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 21.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 3.

WEST INDIE'S SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Commissioners' Report.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Rugby.—Lord Olivier and Mr. Semple, the Commissioners appointed by the Secretary for Colonies to investigate and report upon the state of the sugar industry in the West Indies, returned to London yesterday. Lord Olivier stated that they had made a thorough survey of the sugar situation in the West Indies, having visited all Islands and interviewed great many people. Their report was now completed, and he hoped to present it to the Secretary of State to-day. Lord Olivier attributes the depressed condition of the West Indian sugar market to over-production of sugar in the world.—B.O.W.

WHY LORD... INDIA.

—:o:—
To Gather Material To Ru... Path Of Progress.

BUSY CONFIRMING HIS IGNORANCE.

Mr. F. W. Wilson writing in the "Hindu" says:—

At the present moment India is having the privilege of a visit from Lord Peel and Lord Hailsham, both members of Mr. Baldwin's late Ministry. Lord Hailsham, it will be recalled, as Sir Douglas Hogg, sprang to eminence as Attorney-General in Mr. Bonar Law's Cabinet, and combining a rare amount of legal learning with brilliant Parliamentary gifts, earned the right to succeed Lord Cave as Chancellor. Lord Hailsham comes of a distinguished family, who typify the best and most intelligent product of the Victorian Age. They were successful business men who had connections all over the world—more than one member of the family has been successful in India—and they earned a name for themselves as philanthropists and as citizens with a high consciousness of their duties. I have recalled all these facts, because, at the same time as Lord Hailsham is present, Lord Peel, with an ennobled entourage, is fortifying his prejudices and confirming his ignorance.

From what I have been able to gather about the details of the activities of Lord Peel and his friends, I am inclined to the belief that his visit to India is with the purpose of preparing the brief for the die-hard section of British Conservative opinion against India's claims at the Round Table Conference. In the first place Lord Peel considers the Viceregal Declaration to have been a disastrous mistake. He thinks that nothing should have been done, and nothing should have been said, until the Simon Commission had reported. He does not believe that there is any real demand for self-government in India, that the elements which are vocal on behalf both of Independence and Dominion Status are only a minority, and he repeats that most fatuous of all official defences—"the mass of the peasantry are on the die-hard side and desire no change." and desire no change." His idea of constitutional change, as expressed in his conversations, is to leave the Central Government alone, and to have varying degrees of autonomy and semi-autonomy for the various provinces. If a man can believe this, he will believe anything, and Indians who have been perhaps a little puzzled at the recent disastrous failure of the Conservative Party at the polls will be able to find some explanation in this partial revelation of Conservative mentality.

Personally courteous to individual Indians, he yet could prove himself narrow-minded and obstinate in discussions. If he is to be the spokesman of the Conservative Party this year and next year in Parliamentary debate, and if his ideas are to receive wide currency, there is certain to be introduced into the general discussion a most acrimonious and bitter strain.

The left and right wings of the Conservative Party are hopelessly divided on this question. Between the attitude of Lord Peel and the attitude of Lord Irwin there yawns an almost impassable ravine. Their mentality is entirely different; they view the problem from almost opposite angles. One believes in sympathetic advance; the other believes in the unsympathetic status quo. They represent the two kinds of servatism which have only at rare moments in the history of Toryism been united. On Imperial problems the split between the two wings has been most marked. Personally, I cannot see how the right wing of Toryism can succeed, although it may make a lot of trouble and cause a great deal of mischief. The greatest danger attached to its existence is that it may precipitate another Lords and Commons row over India, confuse the issue, and hold up progress. It may also, helped by Mr. Lloyd George, prove a source of considerable embarrassment to the present Labour Government.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BOARD DISPUTE.

Injunction Discharged.

The resolution of the Bandra Municipal School Board which had authorised its Chairman to dismiss seven teachers of the A. V. School for their act of insubordination has been the most burning topic of discussion in the municipal circle. Mr. Sawant, one of the members of the School Board, who had taken up the brief of these dismissed teachers had obtained a legal injunction restraining the School Board from dismissing these teachers.

The suit came up for hearing before the Second Class Subordinate Judge at Andheri, on the 22nd instant. The learned Judge after hearing the various arguments discharged the injunction, and held that the rule cannot be sustained.

During the course of his lengthy order, the Judge remarked: "The plaintiff (Mr. Sawant) has stood sponsor for the teachers, none of whom is a party to the suit. The injury which the plaintiff asks the Court to prevent is not any injury to himself but to strangers to the suit. There is no substantial injury to the plaintiff, and the legal injury which he complains of as a member of the Board or as a rate-payer is not one which demands an immediate remedy or relief by way of a temporary injunction. Next the relations between the Board and the teachers in the school controlled by it rest upon express or implied contract or contracts. Section 56(f) of the Specific Relief Act provides that a perpetual injunction cannot be granted to prevent the breach of a contract, the performance of which would not be specifically enforced. Therefore it follows that no temporary injunction can be given which would have the effect of either compelling the unwilling teachers to continue their services or equally compelling the Board to take services from men whom they desire to discharge."

The Judge then discharged the injunction and held that the costs of the suit be borne by Mr. Sawant, the plaintiff.

TEACHERS APPEAL TO THE GENERAL BOARD.

It is reported that these dismissed teachers have applied to the local authority to intervene and give them a full hearing. It is contended that the local authority, though being a parent body, cannot interfere in the internal administration of the School Board which by itself is an independent statutory body constituted under the Primary Education Act of 1923 with statutory powers.

PANCHGANI HINDU SCHOOL.

—:o:—

The Maharajasaheb of Dhrangadhra paid a visit to the Panchgani Hindu High School on Sunday morning and gave a donation of Rs. 2,501 to the School Building Fund. The Dewansaheb who accompanied His Highness also announced his donation of Rs. 501 for the same purpose.

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JUPITER GENERAL

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1930

...TO ...HORE CASE

...LAHORE, Jan. 29.

...Lahore "Conspiracy" case ...an unexpected turn to-day, ...he accused withdrawing their entire defence.

When the hearing of the case was resumed before the Special Magistrate, Lala Dunichand, Bar-at-Law, sought permission for a seat with the Defence Counsel as he had got instructions to represent Bhagat Singh.

DEFENCE LAWYER ASKED TO WITHDRAW.

The Government Advocate objected to Lala Dunichand being added to the list of Defence Counsel. The Court upheld the objection and asked Lala Dunichand to withdraw from the Court, and immediately he did so under protest.

It is stated that he was not allowed to sit even behind the Press 'bloc' as a visitor. As Lala Dunichand withdrew, accused Sanyal said that to treat a member of the High Court Bar like this was an insult to the whole Bar.

"NEGATION OF JUSTICE."

Bhagat Singh: Proceedings in this Court are entirely high-handed, the Court giving us no opportunity for the right of defence. This is negation of justice.

Thereupon Bhagat Singh, on behalf of all the accused, withdrew their defence. Mr. Amardas, Defence Counsel, then withdrew from the Court.

ACCUSED NOT COMING TO COURT.

Bhagat Singh is reported to have then said that from to-morrow, they were not coming to the Court and the case could now be conducted in their absence.

The cross-examination of the approver who was waiting in the dock all this time, was dropped for the day, and the hearing of the case was adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

LALA DHUNICHAND NOT ALLOWED TO SIT AMONGST COUNSEL.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

The proceedings in the Lahore conspiracy case were abruptly adjourned to-day. Lala Dunichand a local Congress Worker and an Advocate who attended the hearing was not allowed to sit among counsel.

Lala Dunichand said as a member of the High Court Bar he was entitled to sit among counsel. The accused also pleaded that he was the legal advisor of some of them.

The Magistrate did not agree and Lala Dunichand left the court room in protest. The accused thereupon declared that they would not take part in the proceedings and said they would refuse to come to court to-morrow.—A. P.

AMNESTY TO PRISONERS.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO GRANT UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES."

Assembly Passes Sale Of Goods Bill.

DELHI, Jan. 29.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to pass the Sales of Goods Bill which is a measure of considerable legal importance.

The question hour proved interesting. Sir James Crerar, replying to Mr. Bhargava's question regarding the amnesty to political offenders, said: Government are aware that in some quarters there is a feeling that an amnesty should be granted to prisoners who have committed certain offences against the law with a political motive. They find it difficult, however, to appreciate how it can be expected that Government should consider any action on those lines under conditions that unfortunately prevail at present, namely, the existence of an active movement for the attainment of independence, threats of Civil Disobedience on a large scale and numerous inflammatory incitements, addressed for the most part to young men, and intended to convey to their minds the ideas of violent action and revolution

CHECKING "DANGEROUS ACTIVITIES."

While Government have not desired to concern themselves with the mere expressions of political opinion which are not believed to be leading towards revolutionary action, their policy has been directed to checking the dangerous activities mentioned above, and to this policy they must obviously adhere. According to the reports received by the Government of India the number of sedition cases started in the whole of India since the Viceroy's announcement on October 31 is nine. No instructions have been issued asking the Local Governments not to start such cases.

Sir Frank Noyce announced that as Mr. K. C. Roy's East African resolution had not found a place in the ballot, Government would allot an official day for discussion on the subject. Government hoped shortly to publish Rt. Hon. V. S Srinivasa Sastri's report on his mission to East Africa.—A.P.

BUSINESS FOR NEXT WEEK.

Sir James Crerar announced the business for the next week:—Monday will be a holiday. On Tuesday the 4th February the Sale of Goods Bill, if not finished this week will be taken up; a further discussion on Sir B. N. Mitra's resolution adjourned from the Simla session regarding the recommendations of the Road Development Committee. On February 6, the House will be asked to pass the Provident Fund Amendment Bill as passed by the Council of State and consider and pass the Income-Tax Amendment Bill on which Sir George Schuster presented the Select Committee Report, to-day. Finally there will be a motion for supplementary demands for grants.

SALE OF GOODS BILL.

Sir B. L. Mitter, Law Member, moved the consideration of the Sale of Goods Bill as amended by the Select Committee. He took pride in the fact that the Bill had had such a universal support of commercial bodies in India. He said the present form of the Bill was a result of the immense labours of specialized knowledge and practical experience. He concluded: "We have steadily kept in view the sanctity of the freedom of contract and protection due to "bona-fide" trader."

Mr Chambers, in his maiden speech, said it must be a matter of utmost satisfaction to the Government that so many commercial bodies, Indian and European, supported the Bill without criticism.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas declared: "The measure is as perfect as it humanly can be."

The motion to take the Bill into consideration was agreed to.

The clauses were then put to the House one by one.

BILL PASSED.

Mr. Rangbehari Lal moved a few amendments all of which were rejected. No other amendments were moved and the Sale of Goods Bill was passed.

The Contract Act Amendment Bill and the Transfer of Property Act Amendment Bill were also passed without division. Thus the business tabled for to-day and to-morrow was concluded within an hour to-day. There will, therefore, be no sitting of the Assembly to-morrow.

The House adjourned to Tuesday next.—A. P.

...RITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

—:o:—

...60,500 STRONG.

...No Change Contemplated.

LONDON, Jan. 28

...n the House of Commons re...ing to Lt.-Col. Clifton Brown, ...Wedgwood Benn said that the ...ength of the British army in ...dia might be taken as 60,500 ...d no change was at present con...mplated—Reuter.

A RUMOUR ONLY.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS AND LEAVE.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

In connection with the rumours on the subject, it has been learned from India Office that no orders whatever for the return of Army officers to India or for general cancellation of leave have been given. It is stated that there is no ground for thinking that any such orders will be issued.—Reuter.

CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES IN CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Press Entry Disallowed.

LONDON, Jan. 28

M. Tardieu stated, today, that as long as the Conference was disagreed on certain points the press would not be admitted.

This is taken to mean that really controversial vital issues will be examined at inter-delegation meetings, and not at the plenary sessions.—Reuter

REAL INTENSE WORK BEGINS TO-DAY.

—:o:—

"Conference Bound To Succeed.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The French Delegation, interviewed by Reuter, said that official negotiations in the Naval Conference had undoubtedly started and that the real intense work should begin at the plenary session on January 30. The French were happy to see that the question of methods would be first discussed and that the possibility of finding in the French proposal a general basis had been revealed. The French delegates express the opinion that the Conference is bound to succeed; but the delegates must not be too ambitious. It is hoped that a general agreement will be reached by the middle of Febuary and a definite settlement registered soon afterwards.—Reuter.

Chiefs Of Delegations Resume Discussions.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Rugby.—Chiefs of the five delegations to the Naval Conference at St. James' Palace this morning resumed their discussions on the Conference agenda using as the basis the memorandum on the programme of the work drawn up by Sir Maurice Hankey, Secretary General. As soon as these discussions which have proceeding in entirely friendly and normal manner have produced an adequate measure of agremeent the further plenary session will be held.—B.O.W.

PROPOSED TARIFF TRUCE

—:o:—

India Refuses To Participate.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Rugby.—Mr. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, was questioned in the House of Commons regarding the views of Dominion Governments on proposed tariff truce. He recalled that Government of India and South Africa had communicated to the League of Nations their decisions against participation, while the Government of Irish Free State had notified the League that they were in favour of it.

Mr. Graham was asked whether he seriously intended to proceed with the proposal in view of the opinions expressed by Dominions.

Mr. Graham said: "Yes, certainly. We have had 26 or 28 acceptances from European and other countries and at the forthcoming Conference at Geneva, whatever may be the difficulties, I intend to do my very best in this matter."—B. O. W.

500,000 DRUG ADDICTS IN EGYPT.

—:o:—

Russell Pasha Urges To End Opium Scourge.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Rugby.—Major General Russel Pasha, Chief of the Cairo Police and Director of the Egyptian Central Norcotics Intelligence Bureau, supplemented his recent outspoken report at yesterday's sitting in Geneva of the League of Nations Opium Advisory Committee. Russell Pasha stated that out of fourteen million inhabitants in Egypt, half a million were drug addicts. The situation, he added, was worse in Egypt than in other countries, as drugs and made great inroads upon the lower middle class and peasants. Despite most energetic intervention the situation was serious, and he emphasised the necessity for putting an end to this scourge.—B. O. W.

"Australia Day" Celebrations.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Rugby.—Australia Day, the 142nd anniversary of the landing of the first British settlement at Botany Bay was celebrated in London yesterday by special Church service reception and dinner at which Mr. James Fenton, Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Commerce and Australian delegate to the Naval Conference was the guest of honour. In his speech he said Australia in common with other countries was feeling the effects of stringent financial condition which at present prevailed. He pointed out, however, that in Australia Commonwealth stocks were stable at good prices.—B. O. W.

Moulana Azad Sobhani addressing Muslims at public meeting last night exhorted his hearers to rally round the Khilafat Committe for reviving Khilafat in the Muslim world.

DACCA SITUATION.

—:o:—

SEC. 144 PROMULGATED.

Nawab To Preside Over Peace Committee.

DACCA, Jan. 28.

The situation in connection with communal disturbances remains unchanged. Despite the fact that armed pickets have been posted in disturbed areas and constables are still patrolling the streets, stray cases of assault were reported throughout last night from different parts of the town. Section 144 was promulgated last night in the Municipal area and notices have been served upon owners of excise shops directing them not to sell intoxicating articles for three days. A Hindu residence was attacked by a Mahomedan mob with lathis, and iron rods and an attempt was made to break open the doors. Two young men of the adjoining house approached the assailants and appealed to their good sense where upon, it is alleged, they were attacked and assaulted.

The District Magistrate called, a conference of officials and non-officials to discuss the situation and a Peace Committee was appointed with the Nawab of Dacca as Chairman.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

—:o:—

Council To Meet On Feb. 9.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League will take place at Delhi on February 9th. The principal items on the agenda include a resolution condemning the bomb outrage on the Viceregal train, the consideration of the Viceregal annoucemet regarding the Round Table Conference the question of the time and place for holding the next session of the League and the election of the President of the next session.

INDIANISING MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

—:o:—

Calcutta Minister's Achievement

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

In connection with the policy of Indianisation of higher posts in the Medical Department inaugurated by Hon. Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Ray, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bengal it is understood that Lieut.-Col. Dwarka Prasad Goil, Civil Surgeon of Howrah, has been appointed Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, this being the first instance of an Indian being appointed to the post.

It is further understood that for the first time a member of the Bengal Medical Service, D. K. K. Chatterji, has been appointed as Principal of Campbell Medical School. Hitherto this post has always been held by an I. M. S. Officer.

RELICS OF BUDDHA FOUND.

Four Monasteries And Six Temples Uncovered.

BOX WITH FRAGMENT OF BONES.

DELHI, Jan. 28.

Discovery of authentic relic of Buddha which is bound to excite immense interest in Buddhist world is just reported by Mr. Longhurst of Indian Archaeological Survey. Discovery has been made in Nagarjunikonda Hill on the right bank of Krishna river in Palnad Taluk in Guntur district.

Mr. Longhurst discovered the remains of a Great Stupa which was founded by Princess Chantisiri of Ikkhaku dynasty which ruled Andhra in the second and third centuries A. D. In simplicity of style the Stupa seems to have been similar in appearanse to Stupas of the same age existing in Ceylon.

While excavating one of outer chambers on north side Mr. Longhurst discovered broken earthenware pot filled with hard red earth wherein a few white crystal beads were imbedded near surface. This earth was removed and tiny round box three quarters of ten inch in diameter containing the fragment of a bone about the size of pea was found inside.

This together with a few gold flowers, pearls and garnets had been originally placed inside a small silver casket shaped like a miniature stupa two and half inches in height. Other important discoveries include four Buddhist monasteries six temples and several smaller Stupas. Explorations continue.—A. P

CHAUPATTY MEETING INCIDENT.

G. K. Union's Action Denounced.

STATEMENT BY CONGRESS EXECUTIVE.

The following statement has been issued by Prof. Gharpure, Vice-President, Mr. M. H. Vakeel, Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. Y. J. Meherally, Captain of the Volunteers:—

The statement issued to the Press by the President and the Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union, in connection with the Chowpatty meeting on the Independence day, contains certain points which require contradiction. They say, that they asked the volunteers to allow them to go to the platform to plant the Red Flag, and make arrangements for the processionists to sit, but that the volunteers forced them back. The Captain of the Volunteers and his assistant had given definite instructions to the officer-in-charge of the entrance, to allow all leaders to go to the platform, including the Labour leaders; and we have ascertained that Mrs. Nambiar, Mr. Deshpande, Mr. Kandalkar and one or two others were allowed in. But taking advantage of the opening of the cordon their followers immediately made a rush. This took the volunteers by surprise, who eventually made a gallant effort to stop the stampede and to save the ladies from the grave danger of being crushed. It was evidently unreasonable on the part of the Labour leaders to expect sitting accommodation for their 2,000 processionists, at a well-advanced stage of an immense and closely packed meeting. Even supposing the G. K. U. leaders were not allowed by the volunteers, the right course for them would have been to inquire after the Captain of the Volunteers or to send a note to the President. But as they confess, they forced their way to the platform.

RED FLAG NOT TORN TO PIECES.

The statement that the Red Flag was torn to pieces is absolutely false. In the confusion that followed the arrival of the Red Flag leaders on the platform, the cloth of the Red Flag in the hands of Mr. Deshpande got separated from the pole; and it was with the help of the persons on the platform, including Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya, that the cloth was restored and again tied to the pole. But for doing this honour to the Red Flag, the Congress volunteers have received only abuse from the Red Flag leaders. The fury with which these Labour leaders rushed to the platform was such that only an evil intention on their part, could be scented, which is indirectly corroborated by their very statement. While the G. K. U. leaders were haranguing from the platform to an unwilling audience, contrary to the instructions of the Working Committee, the volunteers were struggling hard to escort the ladies and children safe out of the crowd.

The attempt to ascend the National Flag-staff and cut the rope attached to it was made by one of those that followed the G. K. U. leaders. All credit goes to the volunteers for having very successfully and bravely resisted this dastardly attempt to lower the National Flag on this great occasion. Mr. M. H. Vakil has not heard any of the Labour leaders asking any climber on the National Flag to come down as mentioned in their statement. It is no use calling in his name for protection.

The Red Flaggers claim that "in spite of the greatest provocation they did their best to co-operate with the Congress in making Independence Day a success," we want to make it clear that so far as the Chowpatty meeting is concerned, the Red Flaggers did not in the least help to make it a success. On the other hand their attitude and action went a good deal to disturb the happy termination of an ideal and grand function. We only hope that these Labour leaders would take a lesson from the happening of the Day and not in any way try to retard the progress of the country towadrs Independence by seeking to introduce needlessly rival factions.'

D. R. GHARPURE
Vice-President.
M. H. VAKIL,
Secretary.
Y. J. MEHERALLY,
Captain of the Volunteers,
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

NATIONAL FLAG & GIRNI KAMGAR UNION.

—:o:—

"Daily Mail" Reporter's Reply.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the statement issued by Messrs. Kandalkar and Deshpande challenges in certain respects the accuracy of the "Daily Mail's" account of the Chowpatty meeting on Sunday. I am obliged to send you the following lines for publication in the "Chronicle."

Everyone, except perhaps the Red flaggers, who were present at the Chowpathy meeting and observed all that happened there, will appreciate the attempt on the part of Messrs. Kandalkar and Deshpande to extricate themselves and their followers from the most uncomfortable predicament into which their mad act at the meeting has landed them. The reckless and shameful manner in which they forced their way to the platform creating a indescribable state of panic and exposing hundreds of women and children to the imminent danger of being crushed; the wanton and impudent manner in which they captured the rostrum driving away the Congressmen; the defiant and insensate manner in which they tried to pull down the National Flag and the promptness with which they resorted to sticks and shoes and other instruments of warfare—these outrages committed in less than half an hour made the Comrades odious and hated not only to the out and out Nationalists but even to some of their own friends and sympathisers. There were many Congressmen with Labour sympathies, on the platform I heard them cursing and swearing at the mad act of the Comrades Every non-Communist who was present at the meeting and followed the happenings there had nothing but the very bitterest things to say about the Red invasion. It is only natural that the Comrades having realised the enormity of their action and the indignation it has produced should now seek to minimise the reaction against them. And what is easier to them than to deny what they have done?

I do not mind their trying to save themselves, but I will not let them do so at our expense. Every bit of the account of the Chowpathy affair that appeared in the "Indian Daily Mail" is correct. It is a fact to which hundreds of people will bear testimony that immediately after the exhortations of Deshpande and Kandalkar flourishing the Red Flag a man from their ranks clambered up the National Flag post. He was about to cut the strings when a khaddar-clad youth, unable to bear the outrage, followed the man and brought him down. At this a large number of workers rushed on to the platform and began to create trouble. The Congressmen, who had hitherto remained calm and passive, now decided to clear the platform of the invaders. Though ... attacked with sho... and sand the ... volunteers ac... bearance. T... hundred volu... violent khadd... played their ... a dozen work... perversion.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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